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COMMENTARIES, ARTICLES ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

IZVESTIYA 1 Dec Dispatch

PM031045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch from "The World Today" feature: "Beginning Of Dialogue"]

[Text] Geneva -- The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe began in Geneva on 30 November. The interest in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue is very high. That is borne out by the fact that over 500 representatives of the mass media from various countries have come to Geneva to cover the talks.

The heightened attention toward the Geneva meeting reflects the alarm and concern of world public opinion in connection with the dangerous U.S. and NATO military preparations. Millions of people have expressed themselves against the "arms upgrading" plans, against the Pentagon's ideas of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. That is borne out by the mass antiwar demonstrations which have now spread even to Switzerland. A torchlight procession organized by the Federation of Swiss Women for Peace and Progress marched through the central streets of Geneva. Thousands of demonstrators from various West European countries called for an end to nuclear madness.

The Swiss press has recently published many articles and editorial commentaries touching in one way or another on the problems of the talks beginning in Geneva.

The newspapers cite the statement by the head of the Soviet delegation, Yu. A. Kvitsinskiy, who stressed, speaking on his arrival in Geneva, that the Soviet Union's approach to this problem is defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and has been set forth precisely and clearly in the speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, including his speech in Bonn on 23 November. This is an honest, constructive approach aimed at achieving mutually acceptable accords with the United States on radical reductions of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. This decision would be in the interests of peace, international cooperation and Europe's future. We are convinced that an understanding on this is not only urgently necessary but perfectly possible. The key to attaining it is the strict observance of the principle of parity and identical security. If our partners display a readiness to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, then as L.I. Brezhnev stated in Bonn, the Soviet Union would be in favor of this.

The attention of the broad public, which links its hopes and expectations with the talks which are just starting, has been attracted to these talks. For the success of the talks, the statement stresses, good will and a readiness to cooperate are needed on both sides. The Soviet side does have this will and readiness.

TV Observer Commentary

OW021111 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[From the Vremya program: Talk by Soviet television political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The idea of holding a Soviet-American dialogue on this issue [limiting nuclear arms in Europe] was proposed by Comrade Brezhnev back in October 1979 and was confirmed by our party's 26th congress. Washington resisted this for many months and even years. The people there are sticking to a completely different idea whose essence boils down simply to first achieving military superiority over the USSR and only then beginning talks with the Soviet Union.

The coming talks in Geneva testify to the bankruptcy of this approach. They are the result of great, tireless and persistent work on the part of our country's leadership in the difficult conditions of exacerbated international tensions.

The Soviet position prior to the beginning of the Geneva talks is well known. It was outlined with utmost clarity in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Bonn on 23 November. The Soviet Union proposes that both sides refrain from deploying new and modernizing available medium-range nuclear means in Europe from the moment the Geneva talks begin and while they are in progress. If the other side agrees to this moratorium then the Soviet Union will not only stop further deployment of its SS-20 missiles, but is prepared to unilaterally decrease some of them on its European territory as well. Moreover, we are willing to decrease a certain part of our medium-range nuclear arms in advance. I would like to repeat the words: in advance. This, of course, would make it easier to move towards the lower level on which the USSR and the United States can agree as a result of the talks.

We resolutely want a radical reduction in the number of the medium-range nuclear arms of both sides in Europe, and, on our part, we are ready to decrease them not by tens but by hundreds of units. We are also willing to agree to a complete renunciation by both West and East of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons on our continent. In fact we generally favor a nuclear-weapons-free Europe in the long run, free both from medium-range and tactical weapons. That is our position. It is marked by a spirit of good will, constructiveness and realism. In the history of international relations it will go down as another example of our country's great desire for peace.

After my talks with General Secretary Brezhnev, I had no further doubts about the seriousness of the Soviet leadership's intention to achieve a considerable reduction in the medium-range weapons through the Geneva talks, Chancellor Schmidt said. According to American press reports, the speech of the top Soviet leader in Bonn promoted the process, if it can be put this way, of a careful reassessment of values in Washington. The New York TIMES wrote that the U.S. administration wants to appear peace-loving and does not want to close the door on the eve of the Geneva meeting.

Well, let's hope. Let's hope that Washington's pretensions to a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union will simply remain a misunderstanding, insofar as no talks are possible, of course, on such a basis. If the American side manifests a realistic approach taking into consideration the lawful security interests of both sides, if it will sincerely strive for a balanced agreement, then the Geneva talks can become an important stage towards strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

PRAVDA 30 Nov Article

PM031211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 6

[Yu. Tomilin article under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Command of the Times": "To End the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Questions of averting nuclear war, removing its threat and curbing the arms race -- once again nuclear arms above all -- occupy a very important place in Soviet foreign policy. Special attention is being devoted to them now that storm clouds being driven by winds from the West or, more accurately, by winds blowing from the United States are once again gathering over mankind. Washington is gambling on force as an instrument to achieve its political ends and proclaims its intention to achieve military superiority in the world. President R. Reagan recently announced a program for a further buildup of American nuclear arsenals embracing the entire triad of strategic forces -- land-based ICBM's, nuclear missile-carrying submarines and strategic bombers; space weapons are actively being developed.

The material preparations for war being made in the United States are being accompanied there by the proclamation of doctrines aimed at erasing the dividing line between nuclear and conventional weapons, removing obstacles of a moral and political order in the way of using nuclear weapons and, moreover, substantiating the admissibility of using them to inflict a "first strike." "They have even gone so far," as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out during his recently concluded visit to the FRG, "as to assert the possibility and even almost the advisability of 'limited nuclear wars.'"

Under these conditions the task of curbing the nuclear arms race and removing the nuclear threat is acquiring special urgency. Answering questions put by the editors of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev confirmed and developed the Soviet proposals aimed at resolving this task. The same aim is pursued by the Soviet Union's proposals at the current UN General Assembly session to adopt a declaration on the inadmissibility of first use of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the USSR, as before, is seeking to achieve a broader aim by proposing to end the production of nuclear weapons in order to limit and then liquidate stocks of them.

It is useful to recall that back in 1946 the Soviet delegation on the UN Atomic Energy Commission submitted a draft convention on banning the production and use of atomic weapons and also on destroying existing weapons. The United States, which at that time had the monopoly in the nuclear sphere and was planning on keeping its monopoly, rejected that proposal. But the step that the Soviet Union took then was not dictated by expediency. It was the beginning of our country's consistent, persistent, principled struggle to exclude the nuclear threat from the life of human society. A new stage began in the fall of 1977, when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward a proposal to end the production of nuclear weapons in all forms and gradually reduce stocks right down to their total liquidation. It was later developed and concretized at the United Nations.

It is obvious that eliminating the nuclear threat is a complex task. However, it is equally obvious that it must be resolved. This is demanded by the interests of peace and the security of all peoples. And it is a dangerous delusion to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war.

It is possible to embark on resolving the task of ending nuclear weapons production and gradually liquidating them only by means of talks. At one stage or another of the talks it would be possible to examine, for example, questions of ending the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, ending the production of fissionable materials for military purposes and gradually reducing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles in order, in the final analysis, to arrive at the total liquidation of both. Of course, the necessary measures to monitor the fulfillment of the corresponding decisions must be agreed on here.

Agreement can be reached on such an acute and important problem only on condition of strict observance of the principle of not harming states' security. Therefore the formulation and implementation of measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament must be accompanied by the strengthening of political and international law guarantees of states' security. The conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, as the Soviet Union proposes, would be a major step in this direction.

The Soviet proposals meet with broad support. For 3 years in succession the UN General Assembly has been recommending by an overwhelming majority that the disarmament committee begin talks as soon as possible on ending nuclear weapons production and gradually liquidating stocks. However, its appeals are not being implemented owing to the obstructionist stance of the NATO states, above all the United States, and also China.

The question of talks on nuclear disarmement is now being examined once again at the 36th UN General Assembly session. Proceeding from the imperative need to overcome the deadlock, the Soviet Union's delegation has put forward one more initiative, declaring its readiness to begin discussing the possible stages of nuclear disarmament and their approximate content.

Thus, it has proposed that consideration be given among first-stage measures to the question, in particular, of ending the development and deployment of new types and new systems of nuclear arms -- the advisability of this is dictated by the fact that the rapid qualitative improvement of weapons could make monitoring and, consequently, agreed limitation an exceptionally difficult, if not impossible task.

In a resolution adopted by a majority of votes last week the UN General Assembly First Committee came out in support of the Soviet initiative on the problem of nuclear disarmament. It once again urged the disarmament committee, as a top priority task, to continue consultations with a view to starting talks as soon as possible on ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stocks right down to their total liquidation. The same resolution approves the USSR's proposal to examine among first-stage measures the question of ending the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

Finally, it was recently reported from New York that the First Committee has approved one of the USSR's most important proposals for the present international situation -- to adopt the UN General Assembly declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe, which proclaims the first use of nuclear weapons a very grave crime against mankind. "There will never be either justification or forgiveness for those figures," the committee resolution states in particular, "who take the decision to be the first to use nuclear weapons." It also states that priority at the disarmament talks must be given to nuclear disarmament. An important step has thereby been taken on the way to removing the threat which hangs over the planet.

The Soviet proposals approved by the UN General Assembly First Committee thus lay a good basis for finally embarking on an examination of the essence of the question of nuclear disarmament. The UN General Assembly will be doing a useful service by giving a boost to the beginning of businesslike and constructive talks as a result of which the nuclear threat would be ended.

Krasikov Commentary

PM031219 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

["Our commentary by Anatoliy Krasikov: "Europe at the Crossroads" -- first two grafs are TASS report, capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] Geneva, 30 Nov -- By prior arrangement, USSR and U.S. delegations have embarked on talks here today on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. A meeting was held between the delegation heads.

The USSR delegation is headed by Ambassador Yu. A. Kvitsinsiy. The U.S. delegation by Ambassador P. Nitze.

The Soviet-American talks are of special importance since it is their results -- or lack of results -- that will determine whether the danger of a conflict in Europe decreases or, on the contrary, increases.

The sides' postions at the time when their representatives were preparing to sit down at the negotiating table have been very far apart. Whereas the Soviet Union is seeking to enshrine the prevailing equilibrium between the two military-political groupings -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- and at the lowest possible level, the United States is gambling on securing military superiority over the USSR.

Indeed, shortly before the two countries' delegations left their capitals for their meeting on the shores of Lake Geneva, U.S. President R. Reagan set out his viewpoint on this issue, which cannot be regarded other than as a quest for one-sided military advantages and an open violation of the fundamental principle of equality and equal security. In his 18 November speech at the National Press Club in Washington, the head of the American administration proposed that the USSR completely dismantle its ground-based missiles while the North Atlantic alliance completely retain the nuclear weapons which those missiles had to be deployed to counterbalance.

As NBC television notes, the U.S. President is seeking to remove from limitation the American forward-based weapons and the American Poseidon and Polaris submarines placed under the direct order of the NATO command, and also the nuclear potential of the United States' European NATO allies.

To understand the reasons for the unacceptability of this option, which has been called the "zero" option (on the grounds that, if it is adopted, the Americans agree to abandon the deployment in Europe of their additional medium-range weapons) in the West merely for progaganda purposes, you only have to recall the figures.

At the present time the North Atlantic alliance has in Europe 986 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles targeted on the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are opposed on the Soviet side by 975 units of similar armaments. And if the calculation is made not in terms of individual medium-range weapons, but in terms of nuclear warheads, the north Atlantic alliance's medium-range weapons can even now deliver in a single launch (mission) 50 percent more warheads than the corresponding USSR weapons.

Today the correlation between medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe can be expressed pretty accurately by the figure one-to-one. To judge by R. Reagon's remarks, the United States would like to transform that into a correlation of about two-to-one in NATO's favor.

The Soviet Union's position on the eve of the talks is expressed in the four proposals formulated by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 23 November speech in Bonn.

The FIRST of these proposals supplements the idea, put forward back at the 26th CPSU Congress, of a moratorium for the duration of the talks by expressing the readiness to reduce unilaterally a certain portion of the Soviet medium-range armaments.

This would be an anticipatory reduction, by way of approaching the lower level on which the sides might agree during the talks.

The SECOND proposal outlines a radical reduction in each side's medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is openly indicated that this may affect not dozens, but hundreds of the armaments of the class in question. In other words, if each side now has about 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, the North Atlantic Treaty and the Warsaw Pact could each be left with a few hundred such weapons.

The THIRD proposal is even more radical. It envisages the complete renunciation -- on a mutual basis -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe. If the NATO leaders show a readiness to make such an emphatic reduction in military confrontation on the European Continent, the USSR will also agree to this.

Finally, the USSR's FOURTH proposal is the boldest and the most far-reaching. It is on completely liberating Europe from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. This would be a true rather than a bogus "zero option."

The majority of leaders of West Europe countries -- including FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the end of the Soviet-West German talks -- have publicly stated that they are convinced of the sincerity of the USSR's desire to reduce nuclear arms in Europe.

On the other hand the Soviet Union is by no means certain that the United States desires the same. The recent American remarks regarding the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" and the U.S. refusal to assume a commitment, along with the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons all prompt the suspicion that the United States wants to substitute a propaganda show for serious and honest talks.

Moreover, as many authoritative Western political observers admit, the intention of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks to insist on the pseudozero option is evidence of an intention to deadlock the talks and to create a pretext for implementing the plans for deploying cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

As the book "The Threat to Europe" published a few days ago by Moscow's Progress Publishing House (the book was prepared by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament) notes, a pretty curious situation is emerging, having put forward the principle of "linkage" -- that is, making the start of and progress in talks with the USSR on any issue, medium-range weapons in Europe included, dependent on the USSR's "behavior" in matters that have no relevance to those talks -- the Reagan administration, in its desire to obtain one-sided advantages, at the same time regards itself as entitled to separate things that in objective reality are inseparably linked. And essentially no arguments are put forward to justify in any way the destruction of this link, except one: The inclusion of forward-based weapons in the subject of the talks would "complicate" them.

The Soviet Union has embarked on the Geneva talks with the firm intention of ensuring that a mutually acceptable agreement on radical reductions in nuclear armaments in Europe is reached with the United States. However, we are clearly aware that the possibility of reaching such an agreement depends not on one side, but on both sides.

Prof Bykov Interview

PM031155 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 1 Dec 81 p 6

[Finska Notisbyraan report: "Not Unthinkable That Agreement Will Be Reached"]

[Text] Moscow -- "Indeed, there is a chance of agreement in Geneva. The mere fact that negotiations are starting is a hopeful sign this could improve relations between the major powers."

Soviet foreign affairs researcher Prof Igor Bykov was relatively optimistic in an interview in his office on Monday morning [30 November], only hours before the negotiations on the medium-range missiles in Europe officially began in Geneva.

But Prof Bykov, who is deputy director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations in Moscow, one of the two large international research institutes in the Soviet capital, also voiced a long series of reservations in his analysis of the international situation.

"First and foremost the United States and its political leadership must stop their attempts to secure military superiority and their attempts to turn back the clock to the so-called good old days when the United States had military supremacy in the world.

"Those days have gone for ever; it is no longer possible to see the world merely in terms of black and white. Talking about military superiority today is the same as lacking a sense of proportion and reality," Prof Bykov said.

"The world is going its own way. The examples of Iran and the Middle East, for instance, show that no major power has a chance of controlling events as it pleases. Instead the world is becoming increasingly complicated and this calls for increasingly close cooperation."

As expected, Prof Bykov dismissed the proposal which President Ronald Reagan put forward about a week ago shortly before President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn.

Reagan proposed that NATO annul its decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe in exchange for Soviet withdrawal of all its medium-range missiles -- the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 -- from the western part of the Soviet Union. This would mean that the Soviet Union would be forced to remove the backbone from its nuclear defenses, while the United States and NATO would still have their submarine and aircraft-borne missiles, Bykov said.

Zero Option Examined

PM021245 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Special correspondent O. Nikoforov report: "The 'Zero Option': What Does It Mean"]

[Text] Geneva, Vienna, November -- The Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear facilities begin in Geneva on 30 November. On the threshold of the talks the American side is putting forward all kinds of preliminary conditions, seeking to make the course of the talks difficult, or even to wreck them.

"Visit Europe before it is wiped off the face of the earth!" An "advertising" campaign with this theme has been organized by an American travel firm. It is no accident that the Yankees have invented such an "original" way of attracting clients. It is based on the notorious NATO "dual decision," which will soon be 2 years old.

The American advertising experts, whether they intended to or not, have revealed the very core of the concept behind the new American strategy -- the "Europeanization" of nuclear war.

To justify aggressive plans, the thesis of "disrupted equilibrium" in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missile weapons was launched. And the arms race itself is presented to the Western public as "routine modernization."

It should be said that the White House has not succeeded in deceiving the peoples of the world, in particular the broad masses of West Europeans. Millions of people have come out in support of the relaxation of international tension and against the deployment of American missiles.

It was pressure from the world public which made the United States agree to sit at the conference table in Geneva for talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. However, people of good will cannot fail to be alarmed at the Reagan administration's approach to this problem -- one of the key problems of today. Instead of engaging in a businesslike discussion of questions on whose resolution the destinies of the oldest civilizations depend, as do the destinies of the European Continent and of war and peace, the American side is submerging the talks -- before they even begin -- in countless stipulations. The impression created is that in making the concession of talks with the USSR to its West European partners, the United States really wants to use the talks for purposes which have nothing to do with arms limitation or reduction. That is the only way to understand the "zero option," which is being actively publicized across the ocean.

The meaning of this option is that the talks must be restricted to missile systems alone and must not touch on American forward-based nuclear facilities. Interpreting this in his own way, Reagan proposes the total elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles.

This is based on the completely unsubstantiated assertion of an alleged Soviet superiority in medium-range delivery vehicles. Various figures of the most fantastic kinds are cited, but they have all been plucked from thin air.

How do things stand in reality?

In his interview for the magazine DER SPIEGEL L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cited figures on the number of medium-range missile launchers at present in Europe belonging to NATO and to the USSR. The number is 986 and 975, respectively. Here naturally, the figures include the NATO countries' main missile- and aircraft-borne nuclear arms with a range of 1,000 km or more, since these could reach the USSR's territory. And the crux of the matter does not change because structural differences exist in these facilities. NATO has American aircraft at air bases in Europe and on aircraft carriers in the waters which wash the European Continent, ballistic missiles on submarines, and British and French nuclear facilities. The USSR has ground-based missiles, which, having served for 20 years, are being replaced by more modern ones, but with a smaller total capacity of warheads.

In terms of the number of nuclear charges capable of being launched at one time (this indicator is used in military studies), NATO already has a 50-percent superiority. It is not hard to imagine that if the notorious NATO "dual" decision is implemented and the first consignment of the 600 American medium-range missiles begins appearing in Western Europe in 1983, NATO will have a 50-percent superiority in delivery vehicles, and a 100-percent superiority in nuclear charges.

So what is the conclusion? The Soviet Union, the White House proposes, must dismantle all its medium-range nuclear missile facilities in exchange for a promise not to deploy the American missiles in Western Europe. In other words, it must disarm itself. Instead of equality, inequality results.

The Soviet Union seeks no advantages. It would like the Soviet-American talks to result in a reduction in the level of confrontation and the opening up of the path to further steps for military detente in Europe.

The new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his talks with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt indicate the USSR's vital interests in deepening the detente process and supplementing political detente with military detente. The substantial new element in the Soviet proposals is the readiness to unilaterally reduce a proportion of the Soviet medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR in advance, as it were, moving toward the lower level which the USSR and the United States could agree on as a result of the talks. Moreover, the Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev stated during his stay in Bonn, is in favor of radical reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons as far as the eventual renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range weapons targeted on sites in Europe. The USSR understands the "zero option" as being the removal of all nuclear weapons of any kind from Europe. This real zero option accords with the interests of all Europeans.

U.S. 'Position of Strength'

PM021305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev's Military-Political Review: "Washington: Gamble on Superiority"]

[Text] "President Reagan and the administration are seeking to restore America's former strength and rearm it so the United States can hold talks from a position of strength," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declared recently. These words frankly express the essence of Washington's policy. It is aimed at liquidating the military-strategic equilibrium established in the international arena, and at imposing the hegemony and domination of American imperialism on other countries and peoples. And the unrestrained arms race, above all the race for nuclear missiles, has been chosen as the means with whose help the U.S. ruling circles are trying to resolve these tasks.

The program that President R. Reagan announced last month for a further buildup in the might of all three constituent parts of the American strategic offensive forces serves the intention of destroying the existing equilibrium in the correlation of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already described the main features of this militarist superprogram. Let us just recall that it is planned to spend no less than $220 billion on implementing it over the next 5-6 years.

The whipping up of the arms race is accompanied by American imperialism's undisguised interference in the affairs of other states and peoples. An unbridled hostile campaign is being mounted on an ever-increasing scale against Cuba and Nicaragua, and military intervention on the territory of a number of Central American countries is being openly prepared. On the pretext of defending its "vital interests", the United States is increasing its military presence in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Everything is being done to strengthen the American-Israeli alliance spearheaded against the national liberation forces and progressive regimes in the Near East.

But the chief place in the global strategy of the U.S. ruling circles continues to be allocated to Europe. This continent is bisected by the line of contact between the two sociopolitical systems and two military-political alliances -- the aggressive North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Pact organization set up exclusively for purposes of defense. It is precisely here that the relaxation of international tension has produced the most fruitful results. And it is precisely here that the United States intends to disrupt the approximate equality which has evolved in the military sphere between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

To this end back in 1979 the United States imposed on its allies the decision to deploy 572 of the latest medium-range American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. The authors of the plan for their deployment would like thereby to achieve several aims -- significantly to overtake the Soviet Union in terms of medium-range weapons in Europe, to strengthen their strategic offensive arsenal, as the new American missiles can resolve and are called upon to resolve the strategic tasks defined in Presidential Directive 59, and to tie the partners in the North Atlantic bloc still more strongly to their militarist course.

The U.S. plans and practical actions to undermine detente and intensify the arms race have elicited stormy protests from the population of West European countries, which Washington has doomed to the role of hostage. Still greater alarm has been aroused in West Europeans by President Reagan's decision on the full-scale manufacture of neutron weapons, by the cynical statements of leading figures in the American administration on the possibility of "limited: nuclear war and the "demonstrative use" of nuclear weapons in Europe, and by the White House's negative response to the Soviet Union's proposal to announce the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

Washington's policy, which the peoples have nicknamed a policy of "nuclear terror," is in striking contrast with the Soviet Union's approach to the fundamental problem of the present time -- the problem of averting war. The peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the peace initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have been greeted with warm approval by the progressive world public and have received the support of everyone who values the cause of peace and the people's security. The USSR's peace offensive has become the most important factor in the development of events in the international arena and has conquered the minds of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of inhabitants of our planet.

Under these conditions the United States has decided to put a cosmetic gloss on its political course, to display ostentatious love of peace and to counter Soviet foreign policy with some "American peace program." The head of the White House himself took on the task of proclaiming it. Speaking at the National Press Club on 18 November, he enthusiastically publicized the U.S. "love of peace" and did all he could to lavish praise on his own "bold, equitable proposals," as he put it.

In fact, however, this was just a trick calculated to lull the world public and, above all, the West European public. One has only to scratch slightly at the peacemaking rouge applied by the President to U.S. foreign policy and the disgusting features of militarism will at once become visible beneath it.

In fact Reagan's speech differed only in tone from his former utterances. The proposals he put forward are only superficially of a peace-loving nature and are, in fact, aimed at achieving one-sided military advantages and the same old goal of U.S. ruling circles -- military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. Moreover, these proposals are irreconcilably at odds with the principle of parity and equal security. They provide for a unilateral reduction of the Soviet Union's defense potential and its armaments, particularly medium-range armaments, while leaving the U.S. military potential untouched.

Take as an example the United States' "very important foreign policy initiative" concerning nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Washington, the U.S. President said, is prepared to renounce the planned deployment of the new U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe on condition that the Soviet Union...dismantles all its SS-20 medium-range missiles and its SS-4 and SS-5 missiles at the same time.

Reagan tried to vindicate his "proposal" by arguing that the United States and NATO allegedly have no "equivalent deterrent means" and by utterly fantastic figures for the correlation of forces with regard to medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Yet the true figures are widely known. They have frequently been cited in authoritative Soviet documents. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelled on them in detail in his replies to the questions put by the editorial office of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. These figures can also be found in various reference publications printed in the West. They should also undoubtedly be familiar to the U.S. President. As a whole the following picture emerges.

The United States has over 700 delivery vehicles in Europe, each of which can deliver during a single flight over a range of over 1,000 km an average of 4 nuclear warheads with a yield of 1 megaton. These include the F-111 bombers especially designed for operations in Europe, and also A-6 and A-7 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons and based on U.S. aircraft carriers off European shores. These forces are supplemented by the U.S. submarines with Posedion missiles put at the service of the NATO military command -- these submarines carry several hundred nuclear charges. Nor can we discount the British and French missile and aircraft armaments. Britain has 4 nuclear submarines with 64 Polaris missiles which are now being replaced by MIRVed missiles with 6 warheads each. It also has 55 V-2 Vulcan strategic bombers. As for France, it has 18 grounded-based S-2 and S-3 missiles, 5 nuclear submarines with 80 M-20 missiles and 46 Mirage IVA bombers.

For the 986 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles which the United States and its allies posses in Europe, the Soviet Union has 975 similar weapons. There is approximate parity of forces and no tricks can disprove it.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has given a fitting refutation of Washington's fabrications regarding the correlation of medium-range weapons in Europe. During his visit to the FRG he put forward a program aimed at reducing nuclear armaments to the very lowest level and showed convincingly that Reagan's proposals are neither constructive nor realistic. They turn upside down the very concept of justice and reciprocity on this question which affects the interests of the security and very lives of hundreds of millions of people.

The United States demands that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally while it wants to leave untouched the awesome arsenal belonging to Washington and its allies in the European region. It would like to bring the ratio of medium-range nuclear forces on the Continent, which at present is expressed quite accurately by the figure of one-to-one to a ratio of approximately two-to-one in NATO's favor. "It is clear," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "that the Soviet Union will never agree to such an option."

The Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons begin in Geneva tomorrow. To facilitate dialogue and create a favorable atmosphere for it, the USSR suggests refraining, for the duration of the talks, from the deployment of new medium-range weapons or the modernization of existing ones. With the other side's consent to this step, the Soviet Union would be prepared not only to halt the further deployment of SS-20 missiles, but also to reduce unilaterally a certain proportion of its own medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the country.

During the actual talks with the United States, the Soviet Union will advocate the radical reduction of weapons of this class not by tens but by hundreds. And ultimately our country is in favor of Europe becoming completely free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

The USSR's new initiatives set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in Bonn on 23 November are graphic proof of a realistic, businesslike approach to the solution of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. In the opinion of the broadest world public circles these initiatives attest to the profound understanding of its responsibility for man's destiny displayed by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

LD021820 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Communique of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec, TASS -- On 1-2 December 1981, a regular meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty on friendship cooperation and mutual assistance was held in Bucharest.

The meeting was attended by: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Andrey Gromyko, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The meetingheld an exchange of information and opinions, and examined the state of the negotiations on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the progress of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

1. On behalf of their states, the ministers pointed out that the course of developments fully confirms the validity of the assessments and conclusions arrived at by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw in May 1980 and at the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Moscow in December 1980 on the tendencies in the development of the international situation, as well as the big importance of the programmes and proposals put forward by these states to further the consolidation of peace, international detente, discontinuance of the arms race, disarmament, and to broadening international cooperation.

They noted with profound concern the further deterioration of the international climate, the rise of the military threat and of the danger to the freedom and independence of peoples as a result of the activisation of the imperialist policy of strength. In the process, they stressed the growing danger of the quickening pace and the growing scale of the arms race, especially nuclear; of the development and introduction into the arsenals of states of new types and systems of armaments; of the further increase in the military spending; of the growing role and influence of the military-industrial complex. It was also pointed out that in the development of military technology changes are at work capable of undermining international stability.

In this connection the participants of the meeting again noted the special threat posed by the NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range missiles, of the U.S. decisions on the production of neutron weapons and on the broad programme of strategic rearmament with the clearly announced objective of achieving military superiority for itself. All this is accompanied by the promotion of strategic doctrines threatening the very life of the European and other peoples -- about the first nuclear strike capability, the possibility and acceptability of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. Negotiations on many important aspects of arms limitations and disarmament have been either discontinued or frozen.

2. The participants of the meeting pointed out that at the same time the policy of the imperialist reactionary forces opposed to detente faces growing opposition from peace-loving states, anti-imperialist progressive forces, the broadest segments of the public in the countries of Europe and other areas of the world. An outstanding role in the struggle for peace, preservation and deepening of detente, for disarmament and cooperation belongs to the socialist states.

An important factor in this struggle is also the actions of the nonaligned countries to prevent war, to consolidate the peace, to broaden the process of detente and to make its scope world-wide. In all states, on all continents political figures, parliament and public circles, broad segments of the population resolutely advocate peaceful, political settlements to all the contentious international issues, are becoming increasingly aware of the need to adopt without delay effective steps to avert the nuclear catastrophe. The massive anti-war and anti-missile demonstrations and actions for peace and disarmament in countries of Europe and elsewhere in the world have become the sign of the times.

States represented at the meeting consider that in the present conditions the paramount duty of each state, of each statesman with a sense of responsibility, is to exercise restraint, to make one's actions commensurate with man's vital need for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for using the material resources and scientific accomplishments not with the aim of exterminating people and destroying civilisation, but in the interests of resolving socio-economic problems faced by the peoples, raising their well-being and contributing to the flourishing of their culture. They declare that the states and statesmen who are the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons will commit the gravest crime against humanity.

The states represented at the meeting have no, have not had and will not have any strategic doctrine except the defensive one; have no, have not had and will not have the intention to build up a first nuclear strike capability. They do not aspire and will never aspire to military superiority. They have advocated and continue to advocate assuring through implementation of disarmament measures, a military balance at a lower level, reducing and liquidating the military confrontation in Europe.

The states represented at the meeting are convinced that nobody will be able to win in the arms race and that the one who resolves to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of scoring a victory in it would incur a nuclear catastrophe upon mankind and would inevitably perish in it also. A nuclear war cannot be contained within certain bounds.

3. The participants of the meeting expressed the confidence that at present, as never before, the cessation without delay of the arms race and the passage over to substantial measures of disarmament, especially nuclear, is the most urgent task whose solution is indispensable for eliminating the military-political confrontation and the threat of war, for preserving and continuing the process of detente, for developing cooperation between countries.

They have reiterated the continued commitment of their countries to seek agreement on limiting, reducing or prohibiting any types of weapons -- on a just and reciprocal basis. This is true with regard to nuclear armaments, all the types of weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional armaments. This is also true with regard to reducing the strength of the armed forces of states.

4. The participants of the meeting expressed in this connection the positive attitude of their states to the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations on the problem of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. In the context of the question of these negotiations, the significance was noted of the recent Soviet-West German summit meeting as an event contributing to strengthening the prerequisites for their holding.

The states represented at the meeting see the aim of the negotiations between the USSR and the U.S., that have resumed at Geneva on 30 November 1981, in consolidating the security of all the European states and peoples through a stable balance of forces in Europe at an increasingly lower level of nuclear armaments, in averting the threat hanging over the peoples of the continent. Achievement of this objective requires that account be taken of all the nuclear medium-range means in Europe (land- and sea-based missiles, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons), all the factors determining the strategic situation on the continent.

The creation of a more favourable atmosphere at the negotiations on the medium-range nuclear means would be facilitated by the establishment -- for the duration of the negotiations -- of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new and modernisation of the existing medium-range nuclear means of the two sides. The participants of the meeting noted as a constructive step the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union -- if the other side also consents to the moratorium -- to reduce, as an act of good will, unilaterally a part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR, moving to that lower level on which the USSR and the USA may agree as a result of the negotiations. The meeting also noted the big importance of the Soviet Union's intention to work at the negotiations for a radical reduction of the medium-range nuclear weapons on both sides in Europe.

The states represented at the meeting also favour arriving at a decision that would envisage complete renunciation by both sides -- the East and West -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe. They are also in favour of Europe eventually becoming totally free from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

This is a sure way to eliminating the threat of war and consolidating peace in the European Continent. Considering that the problem of medium-range nuclear means in Europe concerns all the European peoples and that as a result they have a vital stake in the achievement of concrete results at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations, the participants of the meeting expressed the hope that the governments of all the European states will contribute to their success.

5. The states represented at the meeting unanimously advocate a rapid resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitations. They consider it indispensible that pertinent negotiations, drawing on what has already been achieved in this area and with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, should lead to a limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. This would be of major significance for consolidating international security.

6. The participants of the meeting have pronounced themselves in favour of overcoming the stalemate at the Vienna talks on mutual force and armaments reductions and related measures in central Europe. They are convinced that the proposals of the socialist countries' participants of the talks, submitted in 1978-1981 to bring closer the positions, create the basis permitting the commencement of practical work on the text of the agreement of the first stage. To make headway at the Vienna talks, it is necessary that the Western states participating in them also manifest the will to solve the problems under discussion and give a constructive reply to the proposals of the socialist countries.

7. The states represented at the meeting declare for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, including in the north of Europe and the Balkans, and also a zone of peace and cooperation in the area of the Mediterranean Sea.

In this connection the participants in the meeting note that during the creation of nuclear-free zones it is necessary for the nuclear powers to undertake to respect the status of these zones, not to deploy their nuclear arms there, not to use them under any circumstances against the states belonging to the zones, and not to threaten them with the use of such arms. In conditions when the Soviet Union has already stated its readiness to assume such obligations the peoples of Europe expect the same of other nuclear powers as well.

The non-nuclear countries belonging to nuclear-free zones have the right also to get guarantees that in accordance with the principle of non-use of force or threat of force no other weapons will be used against them as well.

8. The participants in the meeting resolutely declared for the intensification of the work of all international forums at which talks are being conducted or should be conducted on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and especially the Geneva disarmament committee.

They declared the interest of their states in the resumption of all the talks which were interrupted lately, and their readiness to facilitate their successful conclusion. This applies to the talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, on the limitation of the sale and delivery of conventional armaments, on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and on a number of other questions. It is necessary to speed up the commencement of talks on such questions as the ending of the production of nuclear arms and liquidating their stockpiles, the prohibition of neutron weapons, the non-deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of those states where there are no such arms at present.

The participants in the meeting resolutely declare for the achievements of practical accords also on the prohibition of radiological weapons, on the renunciation of the creation of new types of systems of weapons of mass destruction, on strengthening the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states. They confirmed the position of their states in favor of nuclear non-proliferation and the access of states to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as this position is stated in their joint documents.

They stressed the readiness of their countries to reach agreement on the reduction of military budgets, first of all of states possessing a big military potential, either on the basis of a percentage or in absolute figures. The freezing of the military spending of states could be a first step in this direction. The concrete proposals of socialist states on all aspects of this major problem are known, and they remain in force.

The increased urgency of the adoption of effective measures to prevent the spreading of the arms race to outer space was stressed at the meeting and in this connection unanimous support was voiced for the proposal made by the USSR at the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to conclude an international treaty prohibiting the deployment of any types of arms in outer space.

The states represented at the meeting will continue to press on the international scale for the prohibition for all times of nuclear weapons and the renunciation by all states of the use of force in relations with one another, for the liquidation of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories.

9. The participants in the meeting confirmed the resolve of their states to continue to contribute to the preparation of the forthcoming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in 1982. They expressed their interest in the successful holding of the session, in that its work should be oriented at the adoption of such decisions that would in practice lead to a turn towards the ending of the arms race and disarmament and give a new impetus to the talks on these questions. In this connection they noted in particular the importance of the thorough elaboration by an all-embracing programme of disarmament which is to be considered by the session with the aim of adopting it.

It was stressed at the meeting that all states, irrespective of their size, military potential and geographic location, are called upon to actively facilitate the solution of questions of arms limitation and disarmament, including within the framework of the United Nations Organisation. The second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament will offer a good opportunity for this aim as well. The participants in the meeting expressed the view that this session should also facilitate the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

10. When views on the course of the Madrid meeting of representatives of member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were exchanged, the ministers stressed that its successful conclusion would facilitate further progress in the realisation of the Helsinki Final Act, enhance the preservation of the process of detente and make a contribution to the improvement of inter-state relations. This would be of a particularly big importance in the present international situation.

In this light the participants in the meeting discussed the actual state of affairs at the Madrid meeting, weighed the results that have already been achieved, including in reaching agreement on the concluding document, and the still remaining unsolved questions. They stressed the positive importance of the fact that much attention is being given at the meeting to the military aspects of European security, especially to the convocation, in the framework of the all-European process, of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. They noted the certain drawing together of positions in respect of the aims of the conference, its holding in states and the concrete tasks of the first stage which should be devoted to the consideration and adoption of measures of strengthening trust and security, directed at lessening the danger of military confrontation in Europe. This drawing closer of positions was facilitated to a big extent by the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to spread the application of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR given a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western countries.

Confidence was expressed that if all states participating in the Madrid meeting display the necessary political will and realism, then it will be possible to reach accord in respect of the convocation of the conference. The states represented at the meeting support the proposal of the Polish People's Republic to convene the conference in Warsaw.

11. The participants in the meeting attach much importance to the adoption of measures at the Madrid meeting to further assert the principles of inter-state relations formulated in the Final Act, and also to the need of the undeviating observance of these principles by all participating states of the European conference in relations among themselves and with other states.

They expressed confidence that the reaching of agreement at the Madrid meeting on further measures to intensify economic, scientific and technological cooperation, including the removal of discriminatory obstacles and restrictions, would facilitate the successful solution of the economic tasks facing each participant state of the European conference.

It was noted at the meeting that there is a possibility at the Madrid meeting to reach agreement on further measures to realise the Helsinki accords in the field of culture, education, information and contacts, including in respect of youth, on the same principled basis that was defined by the Final Act.

The participants in the meeting consider it desirable to move forward at the Madrid meeting also in reaching agreement on questions concerning security and cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

The states represented at the meeting believe that the continuation of joint efforts by participant states of the European conference in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act and within the framework of the process started in Helsinki is important and necessary for steady advance in strengthening security and developing cooperation in the European Continent. They support the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania that the next meeting of representatives of the participant states of the European conference be held in Bucharest.

The ministers unanimously arrived at the conclusion that additional efforts are now required of all participants of the Madrid meeting so as to bring it to its successful completion.

12. It is of principled importance, it was noted at the meeting, that in the interests of preventing a further aggravation of the international situation no steps should be taken to create new and expand existing military-political alliances and spread their activities to new areas. The participants in the meeting also confirmed the proposals, repeatedly made by their states, concerning the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO bloc and on the liquidation as the first step, of their military organisations, starting with the mutual reduction of their military activity.

13. The states represented at the meeting are convinced that for all the European peoples, irrespective of their social systems, Europe is their common home which should never again become a theatre of military operations and in which each of them should enjoy the boons of peace, independence, progress and well-being.

Despite the entire complexity of the present international situation it is possible, by way of a dialogue based on mutual respect and equality and businesslike constructive talks, to achieve a lessening of tension, growth of trust in relations between states and development of understanding and cooperation between them. No matter how difficult are the international questions encountered by the modern world there is not one among them that could not be settled by peaceful means with due account for the interests of all states. This is confirmed by the entire positive experience of political dialogue between states, especially at summit level, including in most recent times, and is evidence of the need of further developing it.

14. The states represented at the meeting hold that the importance of their cooperation and interaction with one another and with other states in the struggle for peace and security grows still further in the present international situation. The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs passed in the spirit of such cooperation and interaction.

GROMYKO MEETS CEAUSESCU IN BUCHAREST 2 DEC

LD022000 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, who is on an official friendly visit here, met today with the general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and had a conversation with him.

In the evening Nicolae Ceausescu held a dinner in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

Gromyko Departs 3 Dec

LD031348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who has been paying an official friendly visit here, today left Bucharest.

He was seen off at the airport by S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic and by other officials.

Among the seeing-off party was USSR Ambassador to Romania V.I. Drozdenko.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MOSCOW MEETING

OW030905 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[From the Vremya Program]

[Text] A regular session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states opened today in Moscow. Taking part in the work of the committee are delegations of the allied armies headed by Army General Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army General Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Army General Hoffman, GDR minister for national defense; General of Arms Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces and Polish vice minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Olteanu, Romanian national defense minister; and Army Genral Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense.

The session was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and head of the Soviet delegation:

[Begin recording] Respected comrade ministers of defense, comrade generals, admirals and officers: I cordially greet you on your arrival in our country to take part in the 14th session of the Committee of Defense Ministers.

With great pleasure I fulfill my instructions and convey to you a cordial greeting from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government and from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. [applause]

Leonid Ilich asked that I convey his sincere wishes for fruitful work and a pleasant visit in the capital of the USSR, the hero city of Moscow, to the Committee of Defense Ministers. Permit me to also convey warm greetings from the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces and the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense. [end recording]

Also participating in the work of the committee are Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact states; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact states; Army Generals Petrov and Shabanov, USSR deputy ministers of defense; and generals and officers of the USSR Ministry of Defense and of the staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

PRAGUE MEETING ON PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA

Ponomarev Speech Reported

PM011245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report: "In the Struggle Against the Threat of War"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov -- The meeting of representatives of the fraternal parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA began in Prague today. The meeting was opened on behalf of the journal's editorial collegium and editorial council by its chief editor, K.I. Zarodov, who gave brief explanations of the report, submitted to the participants, on the journal's activity in the period from April 1977 through October 1981. Representatives of a number of fraternal parties spoke on the first day.

The main theme of the speeches was the role of communists including the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, in the struggle against the danger of war generated and fueled by imperialism and its militarist actions and aggressive policy. The focus of attention was the ideas and new proposals contained in L.I. Brezhnev's recent speeches, particularly in connection with his visit to the FRG. The speech delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was listened to with great attention.

Comrade B.N. Ponomarev's Speech

The journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, B.N. Ponomarev said, plays an important part both as an international platform for the exchange of experience of the struggle for the cause of the working people in various countries and as a unique organ for the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the explanation of the true goals of the communists and their policy in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and for socialism and communism.

Describing the sociopolitical situation in the world today, B.N. Ponomarev pointed to the main problem on which a worldwide struggle is now taking place. This is the problem of the growth of the danger of war. As L.I. Brezhnev said recently, "Everything taking place today in the international arena in one way or another comes down to the fundamental question" -- that is, the question of war and peace.

Socialism, as the basic factor in present-day progress and in the prevention of world war, is the focus of world politics. The socialist community's international policy reflects the interests of all mankind. The imperialist line in world affairs, however, contains a threat to peace and security and the peoples' very lives. With the aid of the arms race imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism is trying to abolish military strategic parity and impose its hegemony and direct rule on other countries and peoples. But it is in precisely this connection that the significance of the socialist community's peace offensive and the resistance offered to U.S. militarist policy by the most diverse peace-loving forces and enormous masses of the population in many countries can be seen increasingly clearly.

The inexorable logic of world development puts the question as follows: Only resistance to the aggressive designs and actions of imperialism and its accomplices, only the conversation and augmentation of the gains of "the decade of detente," only a tireless and resolute struggle against the danger of war, a struggle on a world scale, will make it possible to preserve peace and advance successfully on the path of social progress throughout the world.

The activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is an example of a comprehensive and profoundly principled approach to problems of peace and war. The attention of the entire world is now riveted on his visit to the FRG. The significance of this visit goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries and even the European framework. L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the very idea of a new war, especially a nuclear war, seems criminal to the peoples, resounded as evidence of a profound feeling of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. To counter the concepts of a "military strength" confrontation he advanced the idea of the commonality of the destinies of states and peoples and their common security.

Tremendous significance attaches to the warning made in Bonn that a situation has now developed in politics whereby one false step could become fatal. The Soviet Union not only takes no such steps itself but makes every effort to keep the other side from taking them, offering a constructive alternative to the arms race.

The Soviet Union's new initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are graphic proof of the realistic, businesslike approach to the solution of the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe -- an approach which is not merely a verbal, propagandist one. Here the USSR aims at the prospect of turning all Europe into a nuclear-free zone. This approach is a striking contrast to the line of those who allow themselves to view Europe as a field for "limited nuclear warfare," as a testing ground for "demonstration" or "warning" nuclear blasts.

Dwelling on U.S. President R. Reagan's 18 November speech, B.N. Ponomarev drew attention to the fact that this speech's style differs markedly from the bellicose statements which have issued from Washington recently. As for the gist of the U.S. President's proposals, the speaker stressed, they ignore the principle of parity and equal security; the speech's arguments rely on the phony thesis of the "Soviet military threat." Also unconvincing is the attempt to reinterpret the entire postwar history of international relations: to absolve U.S. imperialism of responsibility for nuclear blackmail, for the unleashing of the cold war and the arms race, and for the aggressive actions and wars it has conducted in various parts of the world.

The reasons for the sharp complication of the international situation in the past year are obvious to every unbiased person. It is enough to recall the new multibillion U.S. military programs, the astronomical figures of the military budget, the new types of weapons which have already been put to combat use or put into production for the next 10 years and more, and the provocative plans and actions of the U.S. Armed Forces in various parts of the world.

As for the content of Reagan's proposal, it can be called neither constructive nor realistic. In his speech in Bonn yesterday L.I. Brezhnev said: "If we are speaking frankly, in our opinion its authors are upturning the very concept of justice and reciprocity on this issue affecting the interests of the security and very lives of hundreds of millions of people. And, of course, any 'zero option' is out of the question here [i uzhe, konechno, o kakom-libo 'nulevom reshenii' tut i rechi net]."

"We are being asked to disarm unilaterally while hundreds of ground-based and sea-based missiles, aircraft carrying nuclear bombs and that entire formidable arsenal which today belongs to the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe and which is targeted against our country and against our allies should remain intact. That is, while the ratio of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe now is expressed fairly accurately by the figure of one to one, the United States would like to turn it into a ratio of approximately two to one in NATO's favor."

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 November carries on page 2 a 2,300-word unattributed report on the speech by Boris Ponomarev, which is identical with the PRAVDA version, but adds the following:

[The United States of America has in Western Europe more than 700 nuclear weapons carriers, including F-111, F-4 and FB-111 aircraft -- each of them capable of delivering to their targets four nuclear warheads with several megaton pay loads over a distance of more than 1,000 km. American aircraft carriers with aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons are plying the European coast, while the total European aviation potential of the forward-based means could be tripled within 2 weeks.

[These nuclear forces are being complemented by American submarines with Poseidon missiles aboard, which had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the NATO military command. Nuclear warheads which can be launched from two such submarines are enough to destroy more than 200 big cities.

[The considerable British and French nuclear arsenals also have to be taken into consideration. The British and French means are capable of carrying approximately 600 nuclear warheads to their targets over a distance of up to 4,500 km.

[This indicates how far from reality are the statements of the American President about some sort of USSR nuclear superiority in Europe. The total potential of NATO's nuclear means targeted on the Soviet Union is such that the Soviet Union can in no case ignore it.]

For many years the USSR has persistently and consistently sought SALT talks, and talks on medium-range missiles and other aspects of disarmament and, of course, on arms reduction. The USSR is prepared to discuss all these issues with the U.S. side. But, of course, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, it will never allow an outcome to the talks giving the United States and NATO military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact organization as a whole. And if Washington's "new" initiative is actually pursuing this objective, it loses any real political meaning and remains a propaganda act aimed at checking the powerful wave of the antiwar movement in Europe and other countries.

Speaking of the journal's activity, B.N. Ponomarev dwelled on a description of the present-day ideological struggle in the world arena. Imperialist propaganda is exerting tremendous pressure on the masses and is disseminating lies and stories about socialism and the socialist states' foreign policy. The myth of the "Soviet threat" and the fabrication of the ubiquitous "hand of Moscow" and of "Soviet expansionism" and other long-standing cliches of bourgeois propaganda have now been blown up to incredible dimensions. The aim is not only to discredit the Soviet Union and its peace-loving foreign policy and real socialism in general but to isolate the communists from the other peace-loving forces and slander all those who are opposing adventurism in international affairs and struggling for freedom and national independence.

In the present situation anti-Sovietism has acquired an even more sinister and dangerous content with a particularly bellicose pointedness. And the struggle against anti-Sovietism perhaps accords more than ever with the interests not only of real socialism but the interests of each people and the interests of the defense of peace. The journal is making its own important contribution to this struggle.

The massive propaganda campaigns are influencing feelings even in some Western democratic circles. This is reflected in the incorrect, unreal concepts of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the aggravation of the international situation.

Here obvious facts are forgotten or ignored. Every twist of the arms race has been initiated by the West, while the USSR has merely taken the necessary steps in response. It is precisely the U.S. military-political leadership which advances and upholds the doctrines of a "limited" nuclear war in which victory is allegedly possible, primarily with the aid of a "preemptive strike." And it is the Soviet Union which declares the first use of a nuclear strike to be criminal and considers the idea of a "limited" nuclear war to be the fuse of a global thermonuclear conflict in which, in its opinion, there can be no victors.

Numerous instances of the United States' use of armed force against other countries are frequently interpreted or depicted virtually as the defense of some "vital interests" while the USSR's actions aimed at supporting the peoples who fallen victim to imperialist aggression are declared to be the reason for the "destabilization" of the international situation.

The supporters of the "equal responsibility" theory essentially believe that the USSR should, in order not to create "difficulties" in the international arena, give in to imperialist pressure, abandon support for its friends and allies, and close its eyes to or make do with verbal protests regarding attempts to suppress the national liberation movements. In other words, it is being recommended that we repeat the notorious "policy of appeasement."

In revealing the unsoundness and provocative meaning of attempts to attribute the present scope of the antiwar movement to "Moscow's intrigues," B.N. Ponomarev stressed that this movement is the broad strata of the Western population's own independent response to the situation which has arisen as a result of the U.S. administration's adventurist policy. Very different social and political forces including, incidentally, forces infected by anticommunist prejudices, rub shoulders in this movement and cooperate but at the same time vie with each other. The socialists and social democrats are one of the most important components of the present-day peace-loving forces.

To depict a movement of this nature and composition as "inspired" by someone, as being directed from a single center and linked with some single ideological and political salient means demonstrates truly surprising "intellectual poverty."

It may be said with pride and satisfaction the speaker continued, that the communists are acting with the greatest purpose, vigor and initiative to resolve the key problems of the present day. Here it is a case of understanding responsibility, of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Communists have always been the defenders of the interests of the working class and all working people and their vanguard. And they remain so. But in our time communists are also fighters for the salvation of all mankind from a nuclear missile catastrophe. And they are fulfilling this historic mission vigoriously.

The CPSU, B.N. Ponomarev said, expresses the wish that the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA may be an ever more active and vivid mouthpiece for the communists' struggle for peace and against the imperialist policy threatening all the peoples. The main thing is to explain in a reasoned and persuasive manner what generates the danger of war and what must be done to halt it.

He touched also on other spheres of the journal's activity -- in covering the experience of real socialism, developing the problems of the crisis of capitalism, the development of the class struggle and problems of the liberated states -- and noted the importance of the further enhancement of the journal's role as an international platform of Marxist-Leninist thought and as a participant in, and initiator of, the international discussion of topical questions by communists of different countries.

The role of the ideological struggle by representatives of the working class, scientific socialism and all antireactionary, progressive forces is now growing tremendously. This is a long-term problem extending to the entire period of the two world systems' existence. The potential of the communist and entire liberation movement is enormous. It must be put into action. And we shall spare no effort to ensure that this meeting serves as a new impetus to the journal's international collective and provides a correct guideline for its further work in favor of peace and socialism.

[Instead of the preceding sentence, the RUDE PRAVO version concludes with: And we shall spare no effort in this sphere of our great struggle.

[According to the CPSU Central Committee's view, B. Ponomarev declared, the journal as a whole is fulfilling its role as jointly defined by the fraternal parties. He expressed the conviction that the present meeting will serve as a new impetus to the journal's international collective and provide a correct guideline.]

26 Nov PRAVDA Report

PM021037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "Vital Problems Are Being Discussed"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 25 Nov -- The meeting of representatives of the fraternal parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA is continuing its work here.

The intensification of the aggressiveness of U.S. policy under Reagan, V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated, is a reflection of the fact that the most reactionary representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex have come to power. This policy is aimed not only against the socialist countries but also against all the forces of progress, democracy and national liberation and against the vital interests of the peoples of the whole world. They are entering into collusion with the darkest forces of world reaction -- Pinochet's fascists, the South African racists, the Israeli aggressors and the dictatorial regimes in El Salvador and South Korea. The Czechoslovak communists believe that the fraternal parties' responsibility is now growing for active support for the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy and the revelation of the falseness of the campaign concerning the so-called "Soviet threat."

Speaking of the deterioration of the international situation, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary A. Gyenes noted that it has been caused primarily by the U.S. ruling circles' desire to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium, achieve military superiority, and wreck the detente process. The view that the interests of the capitalist world can be safeguarded by predominantly military means has obviously begun to prevail in U.S. foreign policy. In accordance with this the United States has adopted and started to implement extensive armament programs and is increasing its military presence throughout the world.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary M. Orzechowski dwelt on the marked aggravation of the political and ideological struggle in the international arena. The actions of imperialism, he said, are aimed at changing the correlation of forces in the world today, achieving strategic superiority over the socialist states, and weakening the entire world anti-imperialist front. Imperialism, he noted, is stepping up its interference in the internal affairs of various countries, particularly socialist ones.

The speakers said that the new Soviet initiatives doom to failure the U.S. administration's attempt to whitewash its foreign policy course and mislead world public opinion. It was noted that L.I. Brezhnev's statements on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are a constructive, realistic approach to this vitally important question of international relations.

Of course, there are many figures and propaganda organs in the West which will try to belittle and even distort the gist of L.I. Brezhnev's proposals. That is why, the speeches noted, the task of the communists and of all sincere and consistent fighters for peace is the all-around support of these new initiatives by the USSR, which accord with the aspirations of all honest people on earth.

A number of speeches criticized and denounced the Chinese leadership's line in the international arena and its rapprochement with imperialism. We believe it is right, E. Scharf, secretary of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee said, that PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA should publish articles about the CCP's proimperialist foreign policy course, which presents a threat to peace.

Under present-day conditions, O. Millas, member of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, said that the lack of a common rostrum for communists would be inconceivable. A journal like PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA promotes the study of the experience and viewpoints of each fraternal party and helps to gain an in-depth understanding of the great problems which concern us all, to exchange experience of research and analysis, and to hold comradely discussions.

It was stated during the discussion that it naturally stems from the uniqueness of the conditions in which the fraternal parties' activity is taking place that the parties should define their own paths of struggle for socialism by creatively applying the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the common natural laws of the socialist revolution in specific circumstances. It is well known that as a result of the discrepancy between the positions of individual parties, A. Gyenes said, and the resultant differences between answers to the new questions which emerge, debates do not take place in the communist movement. Our party assesses this as a natural phenomenon but believes it to be an essential requirement that debates be conducted in a comradely manner, with a sense of responsibility for unity. Under no circumstances can differences serve as a pretext for alienation, for underestimation of other parties' experience and achievements, since this harms both individual parties and the common cause of the communist movement.

Many speeches at the meeting noted that the cohesion of the forces of peace and social progress -- essential for repelling imperialism's bellicose course -- requires the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism. In this connection, M. Orzechowski noted, the question arises of expanding consultations and strengthening cooperation among the fraternal parties, primarily in the struggle against imperialism and against the threat of the outbreak of war and the stepping up of the arms race. A number of fraternal parties, the speaker continued, suggest pondering the question of the expediency of convening a regular conference of communist and workers parties. The PZPR supports this proposal, being convinced that such a conference could promote the consolidation of the fraternal parties' international unity and the solution of the common tasks of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Meeting Ends 28 Nov

PM021321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report: "Under the Sign of Cohesion"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 27 Nov -- The meeting of representatives of communist and revolutionary democratic parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA ended here today.

Anti-Sovietism, which is disseminated in the most diverse forms and is sometimes met with even among communists, is an important weapon in imprialism's propaganda arsenal, Comrade R. Urbani, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, stated. Anti-Sovietism is used to justify the dangerous stepping up of the arms race by the United States and NATO. It is also an important instrument for splitting the working class and preventing joint actions by communists, socialists and other progressive forces.

The cause of peace and other common tasks and the analysis of the profound changes which have taken place in recent years give rise to the need to convene a new international conference of the fraternal parties. This stance was supported by a number of speakers.

In all, representatives of 80 parties spoke at the meeting. The participants adopted an information report.

Ponomarev Delegation Returns

PM021209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which had been participating in the meeting of communist and workers parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, left Prague today. The delegation comprised V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee; K.I. Zarodov, chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, and A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, V.S. Shaposhnikov and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

The welcoming party included C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

COMPARISON OF PONOMAREV INTERVIEW IN PRAGUE

A comparison of the item subtitled "Ponomarev Interview" which appeared on page BB 1 of the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the CTK report published on pages 1-2 of Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 November reveals the following differences:

Page BB 2, paragraph one, last line, to paragraph two, first line; Bratislava PRAVDA reads: "...such a meeting.

"This representative nature of the meeting reflects, in our opinion, the growing efforts of the faternal parties to develop contacts and cooperation and to jointly discuss current problems. This is understandable when we realize how responsible the present period is.

"Our discussion went far beyond the framework pertaining to the work of the periodical. It is a fact that the analysis of the work of the communist parties' international organ cannot be separated from a characterization of the internation political situation.

"The center of..."

Page BB3, paragraph five, last line, to paragraph six, first line; Bratislava PRAVDA reads: "...the antiwar movement.

"It was markedly manifested at the consultation that communists profoundly realize the great responsibility for the fate of peace and that they are willing to struggle selflessly to rid the nations of a thermonuclear catastrophe and the sufferings and horrors fo war.

"The antiwar movement has become a great political and moral force. To be successful, the participants in the movement must know from where the threat of war comes and how it can be averted. By far not all of them are clear about these questions. It is up to communists to give to them -- and they are doing so -- correct, accurate and clear answers. Communists regard it, naturally, as very important that all other social and political movements and organizations independently contribute to the struggle for peace. It is one of the conditions of voluntary cooperation among peace and progressive forces, whose inevitability is urgently dictated by the specific features of the historical process in our century.

"From the point..."

Page BB4, paragraph one, line five, Bratislava PRAVDA reads: "...of their success.

"For the communist movement to play with dignity the role of an ideological and political vanguard, collective efforts are necessary, aimed at explaining the world situation and the urgent tasks in the struggle for peace and social progress. That is also why it is important to assess these questions jointly and to give to them a correct answer.

"The periodical PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, too, is to contribute to this. Concrete proposals for improving the quality of the periodical's work were voiced at the meeting.

"We are happy to note that the meeting took place in a good comradely and constructive atmosphere. We all felt the unshakable loyalty of the international communist movement to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

One also has..."

EDITORS OF EAST BLOC YOUTH PAPERS CONFER IN USSR

Papers Represented

PM021355 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Educating Ideological Fighters"]

[Excerpt] A consultative conference of chief editors and leaders of the foreign desks of the socialist countries' youth newspapers has begun work in Moscow. Taking part in it are representatives of NARODNA MLADEZH (Bulgaria), MAGYAR IFJUSAG (Hungary), TIEN PHONG (Vietnam), JUNGE WELT (GDR), NODONG CHONGNYON (Korea), JUVENTUD REBELDE (Cuba), (NUM LAO) (Laos), (ZALUCHUDYN UNEN (Mongolia), SZTANDAR MLODYCH and (PLOMENE) (Poland), SCINTEIA TINERETULUI (Romania), KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (USSR) and MLADÁ FRONTA and SMENA (CSSR).

Conference Activities

PM030927 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Educating a Worthy Younger Generation"]

[Text] A consultative conference of chief editors of the socialist countries' youth publications and of leaders of these publications' foreign sections has ended its work. The representatives of the youth league newspapers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR, who spoke at the conference, exchanged experience of work in the communist education of young people, in propagating the socialist way of life and consolidating an active life stance among young men and women.

The conference participants laid wreaths at the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

At the plenary sessions, ways of further strengthening cooperation among youth newspapers in joint activities in the struggle for peace and detente were the subject of a "round table" discussion.

There were meetings with the Komsomol aktiv of the Likhachev automobile plant and with the editorial collegium of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, during which the conference participants familiarized themselves with the work of the plant Komsomol organization and of the newspaper journalists in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in preparing for the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The leaders of the delegation of youth publications were received by V. M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S DECISION ON ALLEN VIEWED

LD021514 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec, TASS -- Bribery, it appears, does not fall under the category of criminal offences under Washington's code of ethics as the U.S. administration is clearly bent on soft-pedalling the scandal that erupted over machinations of Richard Allen, the President's assistant for national security affairs. This is how local observers view the U.S. Justice Department's announcement that it has discontinued further investigation into the charges that Allen accepted money from Japanese journalists for "assistance" in organising an interview with President Reagan's wife. The Justice Department cleared Allen of any wrongdoing and Justice Secretary William Smith said he did not think it expedient to appoint a special attorney to look into the case.

In a bid to forestall a public outburst over the obvious protection of a highly placed bribe-taker, the Justice Department hurried to add that investigation into the other charges levelled against Allen would go on. In the opinion of the CBS television network, these concern above all "gifts" from "grateful" Japanese journalists, including gold and silver watches, and Allen's dubious "business contacts" with Japanese businessmen.

This, observers believe, is a double stratagem designed to sound public reaction and at the same time to prepare public opinion for Allen's complete acquittal in the future. Waiting till the storm is over, as the CBS put it, the White House gave Allen an administrative leave. The President's closest entourage made it known that the top echelons of the administration disapproved of Allen's conduct and that it was not for certain that he would keep his job even if the investigation established that he was not guilty.

Observers note, however, that from the very beginning of the scandal the administration has done everything to save the President's assistant, who was caught in corruption, from being brought to justice. But a mounting flow of revelations about Allen's machinations, affecting government officials who are even higher ranking than Allen, such as presidential adviser Michael Deaver, compelled the White House to take some cosmetic measures. In the opinion of the well-informed magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the administration is simply afraid of firing Allen, fearing that he might make exposures affecting the highest echelons of power.

The decision of the Justice Department, which under the pressure from the White House took the path of acquitting a bribe-taker, confirms the validity of this guess.

DROPPING OF CIA 'ANALYSIS REPORTS' RIDICULED

PM030915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 5

[G. Vasiliyev "rejoinder": "Writers From the Dark Wood"]

[Text] "Why is this?" the American thinks on reading the AP report that the CIA has decided to stop publishing the so-called "analysis reports for general information." Are the cloak, dagger and poison pen knights really intending to give up misinforming the public, which is one of their important functions?

Nothing of the sort. Of course they will continue to garnish the press with psuedo-investigations, juggled materials and falsehoods written under dictation from the most shameless "hawks" of the military-industrial complex. But not openly, not with the stamp "made by the CIA" but via "proxy journalists," various funds and "scientific organizations," several of which are in the pay of the U.S. espionage and sabotage agency, which is not short of resources.

The "bashfulness" which has suddenly decended on the inventors of the ill-intentioned stories can be explained quite simply. The CIA is so compromised in the public eye that simply naming it as a source of "information" undermines confidence in that information. Moreover, the CIA was discredited particularly shamefully precisely with the publication of such fundamental "analytical" reports from the wooded Washington suburb of Langley. They got into a mess with their predictions that the oil reserves in the USSR would soon be exhausted. (This "revelation" was widely used by anticommunist propaganda, which raised a ballyhoo about "predestined Soviet expansion" in the Persian Gulf regions.) Then they made fools of themselves with the report on "international terrorism." The weighty volume, designed to prove the Soviet Union's involvement in this, was described by objective observers as an overt lie.

It is known that every CIA agent has a "cover." Some are diplomats to the world, others businessmen and yet others scientists. It is exactly in this way that the ideological production of this agency will continue to be masked -- passed off as the personal findings of experts from VOA or, for instance, the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. But it seems to us that this will not help. People know the hand of the writers from the dark wood too well.

NASA OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S.-USSR SPACE TIES

PM031005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Work of Joint Group"]

[Text] Washington -- A routine conference of the joint Soviet-U.S. working group on space biology and medicine has been held in Washington. During the sessions of the group, formed in accordance with an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and NASA, there was, in particular, an exchange of medical and biological research data from the Salyut-Soyuz and shuttle programs. A joint protocol was signed reflecting the content of work already carried out as well as recommendations for future cooperation.

The joint group's work was exceptionally useful and fruitful, G. Soffen, head of the U.S. delegation and director of NASA's biomedical program, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The achievements of Soviet space biology and medicine are impressive, the U.S. expert noted. The USSR's scientists acquired tremendous experience and gathered very valuable material during the legnthy space flights. It is to be noted, he said, that very close and warm ties are being maintained between us and our Soviet colleagues, despite the present U.S. administration's policy. We are convinced that such meetings will be of tremendous mutual benefit. Thus our cooperation must not only be maintained but also expanded, G. Soffen pointed out.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES CANADIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

PM261201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Extending Contacts"]

[Text] On 20 November P.N. Demichev received Charles A. (Lyusye), executive director of the Canadian Council, and William M. Kilburn, member of the Council Directorate, who are in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

During the talk, which passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, questions of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Canada were discussed. Geoffrey A. Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

NEW FORMULATIONS, CONCEPTS OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD022140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 2 Dec 81

["The Doctrine of Big-Power Hegemony" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TASS) -- The magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes in its December issue: "The policy of playing with fire which the Beijing leadership is carrying out in the international arena under the mask of new foreign policy formulations and concepts, while holding its course toward knocking together an alliance with the warmongering circles of imperialism to undermine detente and to step up the arms race, is alien to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people." The article is devoted to the plans being hatched in China to create "a structure for joint resistance to Soviet hegemony."

The journal asks: Who would Beijing like to see in the composition of its "structure?" First of all, the United States, "whose foreign policy strategy plays a relatively large-scale regulatory role." Then Japan and Western Europe must join. The magazine stresses: "An obviously bellicose principle of selecting potential partners is evident -- whoever will put most into the cup of the arms race and the policy of opposition to detente."

The magazine devotes attention to Beijing's attempts to push various countries, primarily imperialist countries into participating in the "structure" under the pretext that this would allegedly contribute to the "postponement and even the prevention" of a new world war which the Soviet Union, they say, will unleash some time in the eighties. The article stresses: "The prevention of war in advance is placed by Beijing in a position of dependence upon conditions which are absolutely incompatible with the preservation of peace: a union of the most aggressive and warmongering forces of reaction and imperialism against the major bulwark of peace and international security -- the Soviet Union."

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN sums up: "Over the past years China has not advanced one single concrete proposal that can be realistically implemented and which would lead to the reinforcement of international security. On the other hand, the Beijing leaders have no shortage of 'initiatives' capable of intensifying tension in one or another region of the world."

IZVESTIYA Article

PM011515 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 November, the morning edition, carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article by S. Agafonov entitled "What Beijing Is Appealing for." Agafonov's article is devoted to accusations that China is "forming a bloc with the most reactionary forces" in the world, encouraging the arms race, preaching the "cult of force" in international relations, and using the United Nations to "attack the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and socialist community." Agafonov cites instances of Chinese "armed aggression" against its neighbors and alleges that China "disregard" international law. He concludes by asserting that China's efforts are "futile" and cites as evidence the "growing support of the progressive world public" for the USSR's views on international affairs.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES PRC'S DIRE ECONOMIC PLIGHT

LD011630 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] Speaking at the latest session of the Chinese National Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang admitted many economic difficulties. In keeping with the Chinese leaders' plan, this was to be the final year of a 3-year package for economic normalization. However, this plan fell short of the target and so it has to be revised.

According to Chairman Ziyang, another 5 years and even more will be needed to accomplish the purpose. This means that the economic disproportions are so bad that many years will be needed to overcome them. China is in a sad economic plight and this is proven by statistics.

In grain production the nation is still at the level of the mid-fifties. Thirty million people are jobless. The heavy industry is going through a bad crisis, too. The Japanese paper TOKYO SHIMBUN says there was an 8.2 percent drop in the first half of this year over the same period of last year. The purchasing power of the population nosedived since the inflation rate, according to Western economists, was as high as 20 percent back last year.

Now what do the Chinese leaders plan to do to overcome the dire economic situation? Although Zhao Ziyang's report gave no details he did mention mainstream measures. Thus, it is planned to expand the export branches of the light industry in order to get more hard currency from abroad. At the same time, heavy industries are to cut their output by 5 percent this year only. This cut will apply by and large to such items as farm machinery, but it will not apply to munitions industries. This is a hard and fast rule. Military spending does not go down. There has never been a case like that over the past few years. Making up over 40 percent of the national budget, military appropriations last year topped the sum earmarked for the needs of farming. On the whole, Zhao Ziyang's report at the session of the Chinese National Congress showed that Beijing has failed to work out any efficient way of coping with the economic malaise.

The course of militarization that the Chinese leaders have opted for to cater to their expansionist ambitions is based on adventuristic calculation. On the one hand they reckon that the Chinese will learn to live with abject poverty and that Western creditors will be ready to offer [word indistinct] assistance.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

PM021011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Delhi, 27 Nov. TASS -- Indian-Soviet Friendship Month began today in India to mark two significant dates that fall in December -- the 20th anniversary of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's first visit to the country, and the first anniversary of the Soviet-Indian summit in Delhi in 1980 during which L.I. Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi signed historic documents relating to the further development of lasting friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries. The scale of the month is really imposing. Millions of Indians will take part. The "Friends of the Soviet Union" Society and the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society will hold hundreds of meetings, lectures, symposia, photograph exhibitions and film festivals devoted to the history and the present status of Soviet-Indian relations, and to the outstanding role played by L.I. Brezhnev in strengthening the friendship between the two great peoples.

L.I. Brezhnev is well known to the peoples of the world as a politician and leader who has done a great deal for his country. The Indian people also regard the Soviet leader with respect and consider him their friend, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a TASS correspondent on the eve of Indian-Soviet Friendship Month.

The Soviet leader, I. Gandhi said, has made a tremendous contribution to turning Indian-Soviet friendship into an important, stabilizing factor in international life. India's peoples will continue to welcome any steps taken by the Soviet Union under the wise leadership of President L.I. Brezhnev with a view to lessening international tension and strengthening trust and stability in the world.

The Indian prime minister also dwelt on the history of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India in connection with the approaching 35th anniversary of their establishment.

During the 35 years since we won our independence and established diplomatic relations with the USSR, she noted, the friendship between the two countries' peoples has steadily strengthened. The Soviet Union has shown understanding of India's independent policy, particularly of its commitment to the Nonaligned Movement.

Speaking of the common goals and tasks of India and the Soviet Union, Indira Gandhi stressed their joint efforts at various international forums in the struggle against colonialism, racism and all discrimination. The liberated Asian, African and Caribbean countries have always been able to rely on the Soviet Union's support in the struggle against colonialism and its manifestations.

Our countries, the prime minister continued, have different political systems, but the whole history of the friendship between them is conclusive proof of the value of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples irrespective of differences in political systems. We believe this factor to be an important guarantee of peace and stability in the world.

Indira Gandhi noted the reliability and lack of self-interest in the friendship between the Soviet Union and India. At many difficult times for our country, she said, it has always received decisive help from the Soviet Union.

The growing economic cooperation between the two states was appraised highly by the prime minister. The Soviet Union is currently India's most important foreign trade partner. We value the USSR's help in developing basic branches of industry in the state sector that are needed by our country. The Soviet Union has also helped us implement various other development programs. Many projects have been constructed throughout India which are graphic evidence of the fruitfulness of Indian-Soviet technical cooperation. The recent new launching of an Indian earth satellite from the Soviet cosmodrome and the establishment of a troposcatter link between our countries are examples of new forms of scientific cooperation.

The prime minister then dwelt on the successful development of bilateral cultural relations. Exchanges between writers, artists and scientists help bring the two countries' peoples closer together. We hope, Indira Gandhi noted, that these relations will continue to expand.

The head of the Indian Government stressed the tremendous influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the national liberation movement in India. Great October, she said, made a profound impression on my father, Jawaharlal Nehru. He hailed it as a fundamental turning point in the history of mankind. Throughout his life the first prime minister of independent India continued to show interest in the social transformations of the Soviet Union. He was a consistent advocate of the idea that the West should find a common language with the Soviet Union to allow both social systems to work together to strengthen peace.

Our policy of nonalignment, Indira Gandhi explained, is designed to contribute to implementing this task. The Soviet Union's leaders, who correctly evaluated India's foreign policy, formed close relations of personal friendship with my father. I am pleased to have the honor of maintaining relations of personal friendship with the Soviet leaders today. I especially value my personal contacts with President L.I. Brezhnev, the Indian prime minister emphasized.

USSR, INDIA SIGN PROTOCOL ON PETROLEUM EXTRACTION

LD301526 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] New Dehli, 30 Nov, TASS -- The protocol signed in the Indian capital today provides for still broader Soviet-Indian cooperation in the extraction of petroleum. The USSR will assist India in tapping its petroleum deposits, including in the state of West Bengal and the union territory of Tripura, supply the necessary equipment and train specialists.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the minister of oil, chemical and fertilizer industry P.Ch. Sethi, pointed out that the document lays a reliable basis for broader links between the two countries in the oil industry.

The Soviet-Indian cooperation in this field, the minister stressed, is developing successfully from 1956. Soviet specialists helped give the lie to the rumours spread by Western companies about an alleged absence of oil deposits in India. At present, with the active assistance of Soviet oilmen there were tapped about 40 oil and gas deposits, now registered on the economic map of India. These deposits now account for over 70 percent of the production of this valuable energy source.

Also today, Nikolay Maltsev, minister of oil industry of the USSR, now on a visit here was received by India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi. They discussed issues pertaining to broadening and deepening the bilateral relations in the field of oil industry.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN 'REFUGEES' VIEWED

GF021840 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Bandits Disguised as Refugees"]

[Excerpts] A number of people felt uneasy when bandits engaged in [word indistinct] activities in Delhi, the capital of India, toward the end of September. Police imprisoned a group of criminals who lived in a quarter inhabited by so-called Afghan refugees. It has become obvious, however, that the bandits are entering India through Pakistan with forged passports and visas and are contacting the leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary bandit groups in India who live in Delhi disguised as merchants and [word indistinct].

The counterrevolutionary bandits, who have been fully armed in Pakistan, are threatening the people in the full meaning of the word. They are not only committing crimes in the border areas, but are also engaged in similar activities in the internal regions of [word indistinct]. These armed bandit groups are no different from ordinary bandit groups. The Pakistani daily COURAGE writes: The bandits are killing middle-aged men every day. They are also setting fire to houses, looting shops and stealing from people with the intention of acquiring money.

Meanwhile, the Iranian press carries reports every day on the violent killing of people by the so-called mujahidin, the looting of houses and the smuggling of narcotics. It will be recalled that the so-called Islamic fighters entered the house of a headmaster in Najafabad and demanded money and other valuables. As if this were not enough, they killed the headmaster before the eyes of his wife and children.

A number of bandits have recently been imprisoned in Tehran. It has become known that they are groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. [words indistinct] (?A large amount of foreign currency) [words indistinct] and valuable stones have been found in their possession, all stolen from homes and shops belonging to Iranians living in Tehran. Furthermore, it has been reported that Afghan bandits have pillaged [words indistinct] in operations in southern Iran.

As for the question of the sale of narcotics, it must be admitted that narcotics constitute the bandits' main source of income. Every Afghan counterrevolutionary group smuggles narcotics into Iran.

Meanwhile, they also carry out the instructions of the CIA and Mossad. [words indistinct] organs admit that one of the Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, the Islamic Society, is carrying out instructions it receives from the CIA. The society is organizing terrorist activities, smuggling arms and narcotics into Iran, and helping Iranian counterrevolutionaries to cross the border. The regional CIA headquarters in Peshawar is feeding the organization with instructions through the latter's leader, (?Husayn Dilcu).

The activities of this organization have been [word indistinct] in Iran. However, it has become known that the other Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations in Iran are also engaged in activities similar to those of the Islamic Society. The leaders of these organizations receive their instructions from the intelligence networks of the United States and Israel. Pretending to be waging a struggle in the name of sacred Islam, they are looting houses and killing people. They are also causing clashes in a number of regions of Iran and engaging in terrorist activities leading to economic losses.

While discussing the crimes committed in the country by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Pakistan with the help of the government, a Pakistani weekly noted: This result is a serious (?blow) to Washington's prestige because it is endeavoring to strengthen its position through the help of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

This result is also a warning to Tehran. The [word indistinct] of the bandits and counterrevolutionaries may cause new and serious problems for the Iranian leaders. It must not be forgotten that the weapons that killed As-Sadat were purchased with the money As-Sadat himself made available to Afghan refugees.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

PM021539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 4

[Report by special correspondent Col V. Moroz: "Provided With Everything; on Afghan Soil"]

[Text] Kabul, November -- Zoya Maksimovna Stepanova, the mother of an officer serving in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], has responded to an Afghan reportage.

"How is the food supply organized for our servicemen in Afghanistan" she wonders. "Nikolay writes that it is well organized. Perhaps he does not want to worry me?"

The thinking behind this mother's questions is clear. Afghanistan is a mountainous country, and mountains mean no passable roads. Is it easy to supply the garrisons with everything necessary for their life? Let us reply at once that it is hard, very hard.

Nonetheless, Zoya Maksimovna, our servicemen's table is provided with everything stipulated by supply standards. Moreover, the special features of their service -- the high mountain conditions and great physical exertion -- are considered. The servicemen receive additional butter, sugar, canned cheese and evaporated milk. All this is supplied by air and motor transport. At Kabul airport we saw potatoes, onions and frozen meat being unloaded from aircraft.

In the regiment where your son is serving the organization of food supply for the servicemen particularly pleased us. We even recommended that the quartermasters of other units take a look at this regiment and borrow its experience. True, there is still a problem here which has been resolved in other regiments, the motorized riflemen eat in a temporary canteen under the open sky. The regiment has been transferred and the construction of a covered canteen will be completed soon. It is already being erected under canvas, a sort of prism made of reinforced metal -- light and spacious.

There is a military trading organization store at the unit. When we were there we say an infantry combat vehicle and a truck standing in front of the store -- a small pavilion with wide showcase windows. Senior saleswoman Lidiya Vasilyevna Vasilyeva was directing the unloading into a Ural truck of boxes containing Borzhomi and Narzan [types of mineral water], candy and toothpaste... Ahead lay a journey to remote "spots" where the unit's servicemen are on guard duty.

The motorized riflemen bake their own bread at the mechanized field bakery. We must have a good word for ensign Iosif Boris, the bakery chief. There is exemplary order at the facility entrusted to him. The specialities of his subordinates do not have military ranks -- shift supervisor, molder, baker-bookeeper, baker. But they work in a militant way and have as firm a knowledge of the bread-baking process as artillery men have of the rules of fire. But how does the field-baked bread taste?

We decided to refrain from making our own assessments. We sat down with the soldiers at lunch and asked: What's the bread like?

"It's good bread, very good," Corporal Yerzhan Raimbekov, a gunner, said. His neighbor at the table, Corporal Vasiliy Tsorkanu, recently a tractor driver and now a tank driver-mechanic, added.

"It's tasty bread. It smells of the field... of the motherland."

IZVESTIYA ATTACK ON SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD030009 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Boris Rodionov article entitled: "Under the Mask of Perfidy," published in 2 December issue of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] The daily KURIER POLSKI has recently announced that Solidarity intends to start its own archives of sound tapes which will be a veritable treasury for historians. I do not know whether Szczecin Solidarity leader Marian Jurczyk's speech will find its way into those archives. As we know, without beating around the bush, he called for preparing gallows for some former and present Polish leaders. Some people were shocked. After all, in the program adopted at the Gdansk Solidarity congress plurality of world, social, political and cultural views was accepted as the basis of the republic's democracy. Yet Jurczyk, in front of everybody, in splicing the hanging rope.

However, the entire history of Solidarity proves that having accepted the empty revisionist slogans of pluralism and the renewal of democracy, the bosses of that organization aim at introducing totalitarian dictatorship based on scares and psychological terror. Solidarity's hit men gag the mouths of people with different views in their own ranks, and resort to violence against production leaders and conscientious workers during provoked strikes and other actions. With the passing of time this gets worse and worse.

During the recent Solidarity-organized march to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw, hit men in uniforms put on armbands of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland. And all this is being overlooked.

Whoever does not agree with Solidarity or criticizes it -- the editor in chief of the Warsaw weekly RZECZYWISTOSC recently stated -- becomes the object of various insinuations or is labeled a conservative or a dogmatist. The wives of such people are removed from queues and their children are persecuted at schools. Such circumstances demand great moral corage.

Even the Gdansk congress' program itself does not smell of democracy. The party of communists is represented in that program as a kind of bureaucratic monster which brings the country to the brink of catastrophe and prevents a rational cadre policy. However, if the party appointments were replaced by Solidarity's own -- which is already practically happening under the shield of self-management -- then matters would turn out quite differently.

In Solidarity's program all sorts of mortal sins are imputed to the party and people's power. I quote just one single example of a monstrous lie in the style of Goebbels. It appears that the present or socialist system of health protection hides in it the danger of the nation's biological destruction. Unfortunately, a situation has arisen in Poland in which Solidarity does not bear responsibility for its words and actions.

The Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum gave a sharp party assessment of the activity of Solidarity's leadership, which has torpedoed the social accords and is trying to dictate its will to the society, the Sejm and the government. The PZPR Central Committee demanded that Solidarity observe the Constitution and the laws obtaining in the country.

Over a month has passed since that time. What was Solidarity's response? A new, noisy propaganda campaign aimed at capturing television and the press. The practice of the so-called active strikes during which work does not stop but production, for instance coal extraction, is disposed in the name of the collective by Solidarity's bosses. And finally, a broad offensive undertaken in recent days against PZPR factory committees to which insolent demands are put to vacate the premises.

In a word, behind the screen of calls for moderation frequently heard in recent days from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, implementation of the program of counterrevolution continues, the program of Solidarity's spiritual father Jacek Kuron who, it is worth adding, was recently caught red-handed at the conspiratorial gathering attended by Solidarity activists who aimed to create a new, illegal political organization. "The process of establishing self-management is at the same time the process of wrenching from communist authorities successive fields of social life," Kuron authoritatively declared in one of Solidarity's bulletins. It would be hard to put it more clearly.

MOSCOW ON REDUCED COAL EXTRACTION IN POLAND

LD022126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Barbarka, the ancient miners' festival, is traditionally celebrated in Poland at the beginning of December. Our Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev is at the microphone:

[Begin recording] Polish miners are approaching their professional day with mixed feelings. It is not because there is an unexpected dearth of Polish underground resources. The local resources are as plentiful as ever. Coal has been and remains the main resource of the country. It provides heat for all the people and is in the full meaning of the word the "grain" of industry. However, there will be one-sixth less of this "grain" this year than last year -- in all about 164 million tons.

The reduction in coal extraction is a consequence of those shakeups which the country has been experiencing for a long time now and which have not left the mining industry unaffected. Over the last few months, it is true, there has been an increasing change for the better. Extraction increased particularly in November. This was the result of the energetic organizational measures undertaken by the government. Moreover, understanding the country's acute needs, many miners have been going below ground on Saturdays, their day off.

It is impossible, of course, to make up for what has been missed in the weeks remaining before the end of the year. Specialists are of the opinion that it will require more than a year or two for coal to cease to be an object of concern.

It is intended that an important role in this regard will be played by the new Lublin coalfield in the east of the country. Its reserves amount to 74 billion tons. Lublin coal is already reaching the countryside and the enterprises of the region in small amounts. The industrial operation of the first coal mine is scheduled for the second half of next year. [end recording]

PATOLICHEV CONFERS WITH GDR'S SOELLE 25 NOV

PM021211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 25 November a meeting took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle.

Questions of further developing trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed during the talk.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY BOARD MEETS

PM021629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society board devoted to the 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers was held in Moscow 27 November.

USSR RELATIONS WITH U.S. VITAL TOPIC IN FRG TALKS

LD030387 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is in favor of maintaining an active dialogue with the United States for consolidating universal peace. This basic policy formulated by the latest congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February has now been reaffirmed by the leading governing bodies of our country, says our political observer Vladislav Kozyakov. He continues:

In the current complicated international situation the importance of the East-West dialogue can hardly be overestimated. Relations between our two countries are at a crossroads. If they continue to deteriorate, the risk of a nuclear catastrophe will be greatly increased. On the other hand there can be a turn for the better towards agreement and cooperation. This gives added importance to the visit of President Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn, which is rightly seen as a mission of peace.

The latest Soviet-West German summit has produced a number of important agreements and one of its most important results is that the talks in Bonn have demonstrated once again the undeniable truth that for the sake of peace nations must work together and do all they really can to restore the climate of international confidence and international relaxation. Naturally enough, one of the subjects discussed by President Leonid Brezhev with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was the problem of broadening Soviet-American contacts; that is because the general international situation now depends to a great extent on the Soviet and American policies, on their relations and their agreement on various problems and, above all, on the problem of nuclear disarmament and preventing a nuclear war.

Chancellor Schmidt pointed out that a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and President Reagan could be of special importance. The chancellor said that such a meeting could give a clear signal of hope and trust. Another central issue at the Soviet-West German summit was the problem of Soviet-American (?talks) in Geneva on nuclear arms reduction in Europe. Proposals that were issued by President Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn were addressed not only to West Germany and other West European countries, they were addressed above all, to the United States. And now they are being considered by representatives of the two sides in Geneva.

The Soviet-West German summit has proved that there is a considerable gap in the Soviet and NATO stands on the problem of nuclear arms reduction in Europe, and if one looks at the latest statement by the defense secretary, Weinberger, one will realize that both the United States and NATO still put emphasis on a continued arms race. In his latest interview for the French newspaper FIGARO, the United States military leader reaffirmed plans of a continued buildup of strategic and other types of nuclear weapons, and continued United States military preparations. The official United States proposals made in recent times betrayed no desire to re-enter the road of seeking mutually acceptable agreements on principles of equality and equal security. The United States and NATO leaders are pushing ahead with plans to deploy new United States nuclear weapons in Western Europe, especially in West Germany, which creates a serious threat to peace in Europe and the whole world.

In this alarming situation it is especially important that statesmen take a responsible stand on the problem of disarmament. Steps are needed that would help create the most conducive atmosphere for the current Soviet-American talks. The results of the talks of Leonid Brezhnev with Chancellor Schmidt are submitted to this objective [as heard]. Proposals introduced by Leonid Brezhnev create a realistic basis for reaching agreement in this field. They outline a program of reducing nuclear arms in Europe without (?weakening) the security of either side.

NATO HELP FOR PORTUGAL'S EEC ENTRY MILITARY RUSE

PM021407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Vladimir Lavrenov "Commentator's Column": "NATO Self-Interest"]

[Text] Everything secret is revealed with time. The report of the NATO working group in Portugal, which was submitted back in October of this year for consideration by the North Atlantic assembly in Munich, has not been able to avoid this fate, for it recently became public knowledge.

The report analyzes in detail the present state of the Portuguese economy. It points out that Portugal is the poorest of the OECD member countries after Turkey. It has a low level (half that of neighboring Spain, for example) of per capita income. A constant balance of payments deficit, caused by the need to import a large amount of food, as well as essential energy resources, is characteristic of the country. On this basis the report's authors conclude that NATO should use its influence to help Portugal join the EEC. Then, it is said, the EEC will be able to give Lisbon financial assistance in modernizing the Portuguese economy.

It is characteristic, however, that among the priority tasks for resolving which Portugal needs EEC aid, the report names the improvement of the railroad network and the modernization of seaports and airports. The interest in these installations is in no way accidental. The report frankly points out that Portugal occupies "an advantageous geographic position" and that "in the event of a crisis it could become a strategic rear and produce ammunition and certain military equipment for NATO."

Prior to this, Lisbon had repeatedly declared that it was seeking Portugal's admission to the Common Market for political reasons. Now, in the light of the NATO working group's report, it becomes obvious what is hidden behind these "reasons." It is in no way a matter of guarantees for the development of democracy in the country, as the Portuguese capital and Common Market organs maintain as a blind, but one of "strengthening the southern flank" of NATO.

The desire to coordinate closely the activities of the EEC and NATO also manifests itself in a number of other instances. This indicates yet again that NATO regards the enlargement of the EEC as one way to strengthen its military might.

SPANISH CABINET RESHUFFLED TO EASE PARTY RIFTS

LD021208 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 Dec, TASS -- The chairman of the Spanish Government, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, has reshuffled his government. He appointed Rodolfo Martin Villa to the newly established post of first prime minister for political issues. Juan Antonio Garcia Diez was made second deputy prime minister while retaining the post of minister of economy and commerce. The reshuffle affected six of the less significant minister posts.

In the opinion of political analysts in Madrid, the changes were not likely to influence the government's program and the guidelines of its activities. Just as the previous government, the new cabinet is entirely made up of representatives of one party, the Democratic Centre Union. The main reason behind the government's reorganisation was the desire to narrow serious differences within the ruling party. This is why the cabinet reshuffle was preceded by changes in the party's leadership.

The Democratic Centre Union has lately been plagued by the growing differences between the right-wingers and the moderates.

BRITISH CP CONGRESS DEBATES ANTIWAR ROLE

PM241213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Maslennikov, V. Chukseyev report: "An Important Task"]

[Excerpt] London, 16 Nov -- The most important question now facing mankind is how to avert the threat of nuclear war and use all available opportunities for the struggle for peace and disarmament, P. Milligan, member of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] Executive Committee, stated in a report to the 37th CPGB Congress being held here. The congress delegates discussed one of the main points on the agenda -- the Communist Party's role in the antiwar movement which has been gathering force recently in the British isles. The task of Communists and all democratic forces consists of changing the country's policy so that Britain uses its influence to strengthen peace, international mutual understanding and cooperation, P. Milligan said.

Delegate J. Foster spoke on the CPGB's substantial contribution to developing the antiwar movement. "We must give a decisive rebuff to anti-Sovietism, the notorious concept of the so-called two 'superpowers,' and the attempts to make it look as though the threat of peace arises equally from the United States and the USSR," J. Briscoe stated from the conference rostrum. "How can one talk of a Soviet 'military threat' when in the postwar period the USSR has submitted over 100 proposals and initiatives aimed at disarmament," delegate D. Kelly said. "The Soviet Government has repeatedly stated its readiness to hold talks on limiting all types of arms to the point of complete disarmament." Many delegates also noted that British Communists resolutely support the USSR's peace initiatives and that the struggle against anti-Sovietism is an inalienable part of successful struggle for peace.

A resolution approved by the congress sets the task of further stepping up the communist's role in the broad Bristish public movement for peace and disarmament. Among the demands contained in the resolution are: Not to permit the deployment of cruise missiles on British soil, to reject the modernization of British nuclear submarines and to close down all nuclear bases in the British Isles. The Communists insist on reducing military spending, on Britain's withdrawal from NATO, on transforming Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons and on ending supplies of British weapons to fascist and racist regimes.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNISTS

LD030922 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU has sent fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 17th congress of the Norwegian Communist Party.

"Your congress," the message of greeting says, "takes place in conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles that seek to tilt the balance of forces in the world in their favour, subvert detente, spiral the arms race and create a serious threat to the cause of peace."

"It is well known in the Soviet Union that the Communist Party of Norway, consistently upholding the genuine national interests of its country, together with broad sections of the Norwegian public is waging an active struggle for peace, against Norway's being drawn into the dangerous plans of NATO military preparations. The Norwegian Communists, emphatically protesting against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, are in favour of specific steps to implement the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe."

U.S.-ISRAELI MEMORANDUM DRAWS PROTESTS IN ISRAEL

TA021929 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Begin government has bestowed on its people a very doubtful gift and signed what is called the memorandum for mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. This step is so dangerous and runs counter to Israel's long-term interests as to arouse extensive protest in Israel and the Knesset.

And indeed, according to the Israeli-U.S. memorandum, signed in Washington by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, a coordinating council of the two countries is being set up that will hold its first session in January. The news agencies report that the council will deal with planning, preparing joint military maneuvers, storing U.S. arms on Israeli territory and the like. Moreover, the Begin government is also offering an Israeli umbrella in the event the United States carries out military operations in the Middle East. Similarly, the Israeli Government is proposing direct participation in such operations. Thus another step in the establishment of a military pact between Israel and the United States is being mentioned.

Such an overt militaristic pact is unprecedented in the history of Israeli-U.S. relations. It is noteworthy that this alliance is the result of the Camp David process. It was attempted to present the Camp David process as the beginning of the peace era, the era of prosperity in the Middle East. However, the promised peace is expressed in increased U.S. military presence in the region, in increased Israeli leaders' aggression. The joint Israeli-U.S. announcement on this issue notes that the agreement is intended to defend the regional security in face of the threats posed to it by the Soviet Union. This agreement is not directed, supposedly, against any country or group of countries in the Middle East. Both statements are a lie.

There is no doubt that Tawfiq Tubi was right in his declaration. Tawfiq Tubi declared that the Israeli-U.S. pact is nothing but a war pact signed at the demand of the United States, that Israel and the United States operate as the regional policemen. No deceptive declarations can conceal the truth that Israel, which enjoys U.S. support, is the one that impairs the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and threatens the Arabs' vital interests, their sovereignty and their existence. The Israeli-U.S. military alliance largely expands the dimensions of the imperialistic involvement in the affairs of the Arab countries. This alliance means that U.S. imperialism, which takes care only of its interests, will make increased use of the services of the Israeli ruling circles. On the other hand, the Israeli leaders, on their part hope they will succeed, while relying on the power of the international policeman beyond the ocean, in keeping up the expansionist policy and perpetuating the occupation of the Arab lands. If we add to this the fact that the U.S. European allies in NATO are being enlisted to the Israeli-U.S. pact through the Sinai multinational force, then we realize the full intensify of danger posed to security and peace in this region.

Further Comment

TA022112 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The memorandum of understanding on the so-called military-strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States has aroused a sharp negative reaction among the democratic circles in Israel.

A motion of nonconfidence was submitted against the Begin government. The concern of the reasonable Israelis is clearly understood. The U.S. plans to position arms and ammunition storehouses on Israeli territory in the event of a war are dangerous in that the Israelis, against their will, will find themselves dragged into a U.S. militalry adventure in the Middle East and will shoulder, together with the United States, responsibility for such an adventure.

The advanced forces in Israel call for the establishment of a front for peace and independence in the struggle against the strategic alliance with the U.S. imperialism, for the sake of an independent Israel, against turning the Israelis into cannon fodder for U.S. arms and oil magnates.

PRAVDA NOTES MUBARAK RELEASE OF DETAINEES

PM011345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed correspondent: "Authorities' Decision"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Nov -- Egypt's new leadership has taken one more step toward normalizing the political situation in the country. In accordance with the authorities' decision, of the 1,500 people arrested in September of this year on As-Sadat's orders, the first group of people -- 31 persons -- was released yesterday. They include M. Hilmi Murad, deputy chairman of the Socialist Labor Party; a number of members of the General Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Progressive (Left) Party; the well-known journalist M. Hasanayn Haykal, former chief editor of the newspaper Al-AHRAM: and others. The group of people released were received on the same day by Egyptian President H. Mubarak.

KHARTOUM HIT BY EXPLOSIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS

PM011109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Several explosions occurred on Wednesday in a suburb of the Sudanese capital, AFP has reported from Khartoum. The security services also rendered harmless a number of explosive devices in various parts of the city. According to a statement by a spokesman for the Sudanese national security service, "Criminal elements tried to damage important targets." He also reported that the authorities have taken stepped-up security measures.

Khartoum and other cities in the country have recently seen public demonstrations and actions against the policy which President Numayri is pursuing with a view to forming an alliance with American imperialism and reactionary regimes in the Near East. The authorities have made mass arrests of more than 15,000 people.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY ARAB PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Comparison on Kuznetsov Meeting

Comparison of the item entitled "Kuznetsov Receives Inter-Arab Parliamentarians," published in the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 8, with the TASS report published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November under the heading "Friendly Talks" reveals the following variations:

Third paragraph, line two reads: ... with the peoples fighting for national liberation, firmly advocates a fair, peaceful settlement of the Near East problem....

Fourth paragraph, line two reads: ...that the Soviet Union has been giving them. The USSR's new proposals for the settlement....

Sixth paragraph, line one reads: Vasily Kuznetsov noted the positive role of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union....

The PRAVDA version omits the last three paragraphs.

Meeting With Shitikov

PM021027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 25 November a delegation from the Arab Parliamentary Union headed by its secretary general A. Buraru had a conversation at the USSR Supreme Soviet. A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, told the guests about the structure and activity of the supreme organ of state power of the USSR, the work of the Parliamentary Group, and the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The conversation touched on questions of the further development of Soviet-Arab inter-parliamentary contacts and the situation in the Near East and several other topical international problems.

A. Buraru expressed profound thanks to the Soviet people for their all-round aid and support for the Arab peoples in their just struggle for the implementation of their legitimate rights. He stressed the special importance of the constructive new Soviet proposals aimed at normalizing the international situation and achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement.

On the same day the delegation had a conversation at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Joint Statement

JN291000 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (SANA) -- The Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and the USSR Parliamentary Group have expressed their extreme concern for the grave tension in the Middle East as a result of Israel's continued aggressive policy and of the U.S. endeavors to entrench U.S. military presence in the area and to set up an anti-war military and political alliance with Israel, which enjoys boundless U.S. aid.

This came in the final statement which was issued last night at the end of the APU's 24-29 November visit to the Soviet Union led by APU Secretary General 'Abd ar-Rahman Buraru.

The statement condemned the Camp David agreements which aim at weakening the Arab homeland, sowing discord among Arab ranks and at obstructing the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue. The statement stressed the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and for championing the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their independent state.

The statement called for exerting anew the real joint efforts for achieving a Middle East settlement with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on equal footing.

The statement stressed the need for exerting ceaseless efforts by all the peace-loving forces to preserve international detente and unify world peace.

The statement pointed out that it had been agreed to deepen the contacts and relations between the APU and the USSR Parliamentary Group which would develop understanding, cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Arab peoples.

The statement also alluded to the meeting between the APU delegation and Kuzentsov, Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also to the meetings and talks the APU delegation had with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and member of the Permanent Committees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST CONCLUDES VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF301316 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Ibrahim Bahri, one of the members of the Syrian Communist Party Political Bureau, has concluded a 5-day visit to the Uzbek SSR, during which he acquainted himself with the different aspects of Uzbek life. During his stay, the high-ranking guest visited the exhibition of Uzbek national products in Tashkent, the seismic institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, museums and one of the state farms near the capital. He also visited Samarkand, Uzbek SSR's historic city.

On 29 November, Ibrahim Bahri concluded his visit to the Uzbek SSR and departed Tashkent for Sochi on the Black Sea coast. In a statement to journalists, Ibrahim Bahri said he strongly believed that under Soviet sovereignty the Uzbek people had covered significant ground in developing their economy and culture. He said: I am convinced once again that the Soviet people are cherishing friendly sentiments and good will toward the Arab peoples, who are safeguarding their independence and freedom.

SARKIS RECEIVES BREZHNEV NATIONAL DAY CABLE

NC211059 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis has received a stream of cables from the kings and presidents of Arab and foreign states on the occasion of Lebanon's independence anniversary.

The cable of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev reads: In the name of the Soviet people and on my own behalf, I convey to you and the friendly Lebanese people my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the national day -- the anniversary of Lebanon's independence.

The Soviet Union has always advocated the settlement of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial safety and of developing the relations of friendship between our countries. I hope the Lebanese people will resume their pleasant and happy life.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev

PRAVDA CITES KHOMENE'I ON IRAN'S SECURITY

PM241135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 16 Nov (TASS) -- In a message to the Iranian people 'Ali Hoseyni Khomene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, notes that there is no need for the presence of foreign powers in the region to be maintained on the pretext of ensuring security in the Persian Gulf region. Iran, he stated, believes that the establishment of peace in the Near East depends on the solution of the Palestinian problem. Iran rejects all plans which do not correspond to the Palestinian resistance movement's interests.

In his message, 'Ali Hoseyni Khomene'i termed false the Western mass media assertions concerning the existing regime's imminent downfall.

On the problems facing the country, the president indicated that Iran's enemies are trying to undermine Iran's economy by calling on petroleum consumers to refuse to buy Iranian oil. However, their attempts are failing and the economy has adequate supplies of foreign currency. At the same time, 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i stressed the need to satisfy the population's demand by making fuller use of domestic reserves so as to stop importing primary necessities.

IRAN CONTINUES CRACKDOWN ON REGIME OPPONENTS

PRAVDA Report

PM011609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Two bombs have exploded at the Iranian capital's central railroad station. Three people were killed and several wounded as a result.

In an atmosphere of constant assassinations of regime politicians and religious figures, attacks on state institutions and bomb blasts, the "Islamic Revolutionary Tribunals" are passing new sentences on members of organizations which have embarked on the path of armed struggle against the Iranian Government. In the past 2 days, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reports, 20 of the regime's opponents have been shot in several cities.

The opposition's actions have forced the authorities to take emergency measures. Minister of the Interior K. Nikravesh stated in an interview with the PARS news agency that a "State Inspectorate-General" [glavnyy shtab sil okhrany poryadka] has been created and has been set the task of coordinating the operations of the police, gendarmerie and armed formations attached to the "revolutionary komitehs" and of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps. In addition, in accordance with the law on parties and organizations passed in parliament, Nikravesh pointed out, a special committee has been formed which is to resolve questions of the legality of the activity of each of the country's political groupings.

Blame on U.S.

GF301731 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] A memorial and mourning meeting was held by the social circles of the capital on the scene of the explosion where 4 were killed and 25 were wounded in Tehran. Representatives of Islamic courts and Majlis deputies and other social and government figures attended the meeting. Speakers blamed U.S. agents who are operating in Iran for the criminal act. The truth [words indistinct] that repeated explosions occuring in Tehran, which have left many victims including old people, women and children, are based on a plan. For some time the people of Tehran have been aware that the (?culprits behind such) explosions are the elements supporting the United States or their master, the U.S. CIA organization.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE -- At the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow the second conference of the Soviet-Libya Friendship Society was held today. Participants heard a report by the Presidium of the Friendship Society and elected the new board. Secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Soviet Union Muhammad Husni Sha'ban spoke at the conference and said that the Libyan people cherish friendship with the Soviet Union and highly appreciate the significance of Soviet support to the Arab Liberation Movements and the struggle of the Palestinian people in the first place. [Text] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Nov 81 LD]

USSR PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT PERU, ECUADOR

Arrival in Lima

PM021341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent's dispatch: "At the Invitation of the Peruvian Congress"]

[Text] Lima -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Lima on an official visit at the invitation of the Peruvian congress.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of Peru and chairman of the Senate; Luis Percovich Roca, president of the Chamber of Deputies; and other officials.

A meeting was held between the Soviet parliamentarians and Peruvian Foreign Minister J. Arias Stella. At the meeting the minister stressed that the relations between the two countries are developing normally and have improved in the last few years. He expressed interest in expanding cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation was received at Lima's Municipal Council. The mayor of the Peruvian capital, Eduardo Orrego, said that the visit by the Soviet parliamentarians will help strengthen the growing bonds of friendship which link the USSR and Peru.

Meeting in Ecuador

LD022324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is paying an official visit to Ecador. It is led by Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A meeting took place in Quito between the Soviet parliamentarians and Vaca Carbo, president of the chamber of representatives of the Ecuador parliament. He pointed out the great importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." The sides expressed their support for the development of cooperation between the parliaments and peoples of the two countries.

SOVIET OFFICERS RECEIVE CUBAN MEDAL IN MOSCOW

FL021907 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow reports that a group of Soviet Armed Forces officers have received the Playa Giron Victory commemorative medal for their help in the preparation of our Revolutionary Armed Forces in 1961.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD022110 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto Brockman is to come to the Soviet Union for an official visit in the first half of December at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

U.S. PLANNING ACTION AGAINST CUBA, NICARAGUA

LD021130 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 2 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 2 Dec, TASS -- A session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States is opening on the Caribbean island of Saint Lucia today. Its agenda includes 38 questions of an organisational, economic and political nature. Local observers, however, pay special attention not to the official agenda, but to the behind-the-scene talks to be held in Saint Lucia by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who will meet this week with foreign ministers of Latin American countries.

Sources at the OAS headquarters indicate that the talks will centre on the "problem" of Cuba and Nicaragua. Seeking to halt the revolutionary process in Central America, the U.S. administration harbors aggressive plans against these two countries.

Alexander Haig, in a recent interview with the newspaper New York TIMES, admitted that he requested the Pentagon to examine the possibility of a blockade of Nicaragua and "military actions" against Cuba, including a show of naval force, large-scale naval exercises, a cordon sanitaire of blockade of the island. He did not rule out open invasion. The U.S. President's adviser Edwin Meese told newsmen Monday, explaining his chief's pronouncement that he had no plan to send Americans onto the battlefield, that this does not exclude the possibility of a blockade or "other actions."

Such comments, the New York TIMES point out, are assessed here as an attempt to create a climate which would make public opinion tolerate or back certain American actions in the Caribbean aimed at intimidating Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries.

According to the newspaper Boston GLOBE, possible options studied in Washington include a military attack against Cuba not by the forces of the United States but of Latin American countries. In this connection local observers believe that Haig, during his talks in Saint Lucia, will try to find regimes ready to fulfill the "dirtiest work" for Washington.

FIRST SECRETARIES ADDRESS PARTY PLENUMS

LD021950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The results of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks of republic party organizations arising out of its decisions and the speech at it by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were discussed today at plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Armenia. Reports were delivered in Alma-Ata by Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; in Baku by Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijani CP Central Committee; in Vilnius by Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; in Kishinev by Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; in Riga by Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; and in Yerevan by Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. The plenums considered the drafts of the state plans for the economic and social development of the republics for the full 5-year period and for its second year and the budgets of the republics for 1982.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Maslennikov on RSFSR Plan

LD011250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] At the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet which opened today in the Kremlin Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, chairman of Gosplan, is now reading a report on the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation for the 5-Year Period and for 1982.

The rapporteur said: The whole Soviet people is successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in a situation of a great political and labor upsurge. The results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the brilliant and interesting speech by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have evoked a warm response in the Soviet people. It sums up the results of the great political, organizational and economic work which was carried out in the country after the party's 26th congress and it notes the increased labor and political activity of the masses. Paths were revealed in a profound and comprehensive manner for the further fulfillment of the congress decisions, and an extensive description was given of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1982. The State Plan, approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, and the country's State Plan and Budget for 1982, have been confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The rapporteur said: The growth in the economic and defense might of our motherland, the raising of its role and authority in the world arena, the active and consistent struggle to ensure peace and international security are the steady course of our party and of the Soviet state. This is borne witness to by the Soviet foreign policy initiatives, including the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." All honest people on earth, who with unwaning attention followed the course of the recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Comrade Brezhnev, are convinced of this. The working people of the Russian Federation, as the whole Soviet people, utterly and completely approve the material and decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They unanimously support the internal and foreign policy of the party and the activity of the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade Brezhnev. Reports from the workers of the oblasts and krays and autonomous republics, from the frontrankers in the socialist competition who have attained new labor victories in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, are coming these days from all parts of the Russian Federation. This clearly shows the warm aspiration of the working people to respond with selfless labor to the concern of the party about the flourishing of our socialist motherland, about the peace and happiness of the people.

Deputy Maslennikov described the draft State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982, which were presented for the consideration of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

They are aimed at resolving the tasks in the development of the republic's national economy which were envisaged in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, and for the Period to 1990, which were confirmed by the 26th party congress. The plan outlines specific measures to implement these tasks. The draft 5-year plan, which was submitted for the consideration of the session, was drawn up in accordance with the country's state plan, which was confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It takes into account, to a significant extent, the instructions of the electors. The preparation of the plan was implemented jointly with the ministries and departments of the USSR and the Russian Federation, the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics and the executive committees of the councils of peoples deputies, the trade union organs, associations, enterprises and scientific institutions.

Siberian Development

LD021214 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS -- Western Siberia will yield daily a million tons of oil and a thousand million cubic metres in 1985 [sentence as received]. The volume of oil production will grow by 26 percent during the 5 years (1981-1985), of gas by 2.3 times. This was indicated at the current session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation -- the largest Soviet Republic with a population of about 140 million. The session, which opened in the Kremlin Tuesday, is duscussing the plan of the republic's economic and social development in 1981-1985.

The economic potential of the eastern regions in the Russian Federation will grow considerably in the 5-year period, the session was told by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Nikolay Maslennikov. Fuel and energy industries will develop most rapidly. The chemicals, forestry and wood working industries will develop at a high pace. As a result, Siberia, which already now accounts for a quarter of the output of processing industries, will substantially increase its contribution to the nation's production.

New coal mines and electric power plants on their base [as received] will be built in the Krasnoyarsk territory and Yakutiya in the current 5-year period, said Deputy Vladimir Abovskiy. It is planned to build a Sayan aluminum plant and a Minusinsk complex of electrotechnical enterprises. A plant manufacturing a new grain harvester in Krasnoyarsk is being enlarged. Launching of new facilities at the Tobolsk and Tomsk factories will help create in western Siberian the USSR's largest petrochemical base.

The launching into operation of the Baykal-Amur mainline (BAM) railway in the current 5-year period will play an important role in the economic development of Siberia's natural wealth. It was pointed out at the session, that 2,200 kilometres of track have already been built. A comprehensive programme is being drafted with a view to developing in the BAM zone the rich deposits of coking coal, iron, non-ferrous and rare metals, including the Udokan copper deposit and Siberia's forests.

Close of RSFSR Session

LD021258 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec TASS -- A 5-year plan (1981-1985), adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, envisages further economic growth and rise in people's well-being. The session of the parliament of this largest Soviet republic closed in the Kremlin today.

The national income in the republic will grow by 22 percent during the 5 years. Industrial output will increase by 25 percent, the average yearly gross agricultural output by 13 percent. Real per capita incomes will grow by 17.7 percent. The state will augment allocations for free education and medical services, payment of pensions and benefits, greater aid to large families and newly-weds.

Thirty million people will improve their housing during the 5 years. Wages and salaries will grow by 16.4 percent. Remuneration of collective farmers will increase by nearly a quarter. Consumer goods supplies will be improved.

The session also approved a plan of the republic's social and economic development and its budget for 1982.

It also adopted laws of the Russian Federation on autonomous regions. The republic includes five autonomous regions. The deputies pointed out that the adoption of these laws will become an important contribution to implementing the political line of the Communist Party directed at the further consolidation of the Soviet state, and deepening of socialist democracy. The creation of the autonomous regions enabled the formerly backward peoples to join in the country's political life, facilitated their rapid economic and social development and restoration of their original national culture.

Moldavian Supreme Soviet

LD021822 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 2 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksey Dubovik]

[Text] Kishinev, 2 Dec, TASS -- To further raise people's well-being is the principal aim of the socio-economic development plan of Soviet Moldavia for 1981-1985. It has been elaborated by the government and approved by the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of this republic in the USSR's south-west.

It is envisaged that Moldavia's national income will grow by more than 20 per cent within the period. Three-quarters of it are to be spent for raising people's well-being. With the stable price of staple foods and consumer goods, the pay of industrial and office workers will grow by almost 15 percent and that of peasants by 20 per cent on an average. Along with this, payments and benefits from the social consumption funds (SCF) will almost double. The SCF are the source of means for social needs. It is planned to build houses in the republic with an aggregate area of eight million square metres, which will make it possible to provide 700,000 people well-appointed apartments free of charge, like everywhere in the USSR. Hundreds of new schools, palaces of culture, hospitals, polyclinics and concert halls are to be built.

In order to successfully cope with these important social tasks the deputies of the supreme body of people's power of Moldavia made provision for a further increase in economic potential. For example, industrial output is to grow by 30-33 per cent (the country's highest indicator). Emphasis is laid on the key branches of the national industry, determining the republic's specific features in the all-union division of labour. These are machine-building, instrument-making, electrical engineering, as well as the light industry.

For the fuller satisfaction of the people's requirements for consumer goods, 250 million roubles of capital investments are channelled into the light industry, which is almost a third more than in the previous five-year period. A colour T.V. factory; new textile, clothing and carpet-making enterprises are to be brought into operation in the republic. Many of them are being built jointly with the specialists of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries.

The agrarian sector is to receive a further development. The average annual gross agricultural output is to grow by 20-22 per cent. This will make it possible to successfully implement the food programme -- one of major ones for the USSR for the next years.

Estonian Supreme Soviet

LD022152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The program for the development of Estonia during the 5-year plan has been determined. The session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet has confirmed the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the republic for the current 5-year period and the Plan and Budget for 1982.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVENES

GF021605 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A plenum of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee was held in Tashkent today. The plenum reviewed a question on the convocation of the next, 22d Uzbek Komsomol Congress and decided to summon the congress on 13 March 1982. The plenum discussed questions on further acceleration of activity, discipline, efficient organization of Komsomol members and all-union work to comply with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum heard a report by Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary (?E.G. Gufurzhanov).

The plenum also discussed tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plenum of the USSR Council of Ministers. The plenum passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

ANDIZHANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM BEGINS 2 NOV

GF021602 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] The oblast party organization's tasks, the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech delivered by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at that plenum were discussed during the convocation of the Andizhanskiy Obkom plenum which began its work in Andizhan today. Comrade Mamarasulov, the Andizhanskiy Obkom first secretary, addressed the plenum with a report. The plenum contemplated measures for widespread socialist emulation in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and for [word indistinct] fulfillment of pledges and plans for 1981.

LATVIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTS TDS RECRUITMENT

LD022222 Riga CINA in Latvian 13 Aug 81 p 2

[J. Jansons report: "The 'Tracker' Sighed With Relief"]

[Summary] "Actually this was not anything new, only a regular operation; more correctly, a shameful fiasco of a regular operation, and this infamous undertaking was set into motion by the so-called Tautas Darba Savieniba [TDS] [People's Labor Union], behind which, as a black shadow, stands the American Central Intelligence Agency. Various associations of riff-raff, and also the TDS, gladly call themselves revolutionaries.

"One of the 'classic' TDS operations started the moment the parents of Riga student Vitauts Lodzins presented him on his birthday with a new high-class transistor radio, which they regarded as honorably earned, because of successfully passed exams in the winter semester. One day, while cruising the short-wave band, a hardly audible radio station broke through the atmospheric crackle, calling itself the 'Free Fatherland.' It broadcast some kind of a confused gibberish about the persecution of believers in the Soviet Union. The student neither properly listened nor properly understood and, in his opinion, it was so boring that even flies would die of boredom. But all of a sudden music blared out, a real piece of pop music. Hearing this, his legs started to shake as if dangling as on a string. The music stopped just as suddenly as it had started and the announcer informed in a playful voice that any Soviet listener could become the owner of this or a similar record. It was necessary to do only a mere trifle, to write to the radio station and give one's precise address."

Vitauts wrote expressing his interest in records, and then waited, but instead of a record he received a letter. "The 20-year-old boy was addressed in such fine language as if he were at least the last remaining representative of a dying royal family. But the second part of the letter turned out to be considerably more prosaic. In a matter-of-fact language Vitauts was made an offer to collaborate secretly with the TDS in order to fight for some kind of 'liberation of Russia.' And then the authors of the letter made it plain: Service for service and the previously insignificant student would not be short of either records or other foreign goods or money.

"The third part of the letter offered the 'very esteemed Mr Lodzins' the opportunity to become a TDS secret agent and asked that he notify them of his consent. At the very end a signature with an expansive flourish: Voldemars Van Ogladins, and an address in Rotterdam."

"Vitauts read once more, carefully looked at the envelope and his mouth fell open in surprise; there was a Moscow postmark and the sender's address. Although quite a few acquaintances of Vitauts lived in that city he saw such a street for the first time. It could not be otherwise, this was an invented address."

The youth experienced both doubt and excitement. He was worried and wanted to tear up the letter but he put it away and switched on his tape recorder and played his favorite blues records so as to regain his balance. But he still thought about the records, about the bright foreign goods offered by the foreign organization and imagined himself wearing jeans with about 10 zippers and a carelessly crumpled wad of dollar bills in his back pocket. Feeling a kind of inferiority he saw a solution in the abundance of goods the prophets of capitalism boast about. Vitauts wrote a letter promising to collaborate not only for records and money but because he shared the organization's aims.

"The letter reached the addressee. It was received by Madam Sirinkina and Mr Hacajevs, whom the TDS had entrusted to manage the 'Riga operation.'

"These busybodies very gladly also call themselves revolutionaries; therefore, we beg the reader to excuse a small diversion for a brief look at the biographies of these 'revolutionaries.' So then: Ariadna Sirinkina, a former agent of the Gestapo, now a 'large-scale specialist' in the recruitment of TDS agents and a real record breaker in the lack of success of 'operations' of this kind and similar ones. During her 'historic mission' she transformed herself into a man, and became Voldemars Van Ogladins.

"Dzambulats Hacajevs is a person who is fond of changing surnames and names as frequently as changing gloves. At this moment, he came into the arena as Igors Volosins, but quite willingly he also performs as Aleksandrs Orlovs. For the sake of precision let us add that Mr Hacajevs has quite well-founded reasons to change his visiting cards, so that as few as possible common folk in the West learn that he is the same Dzambulats Hacajevs who, in the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, voluntarily joined the Hitlerite camp, served in the so-called North Caucasus National Legion which was used by the German fascists for punitive expeditions and other 'wet' jobs.

"Vitauts Lodzins received a letter of reply which arrived in a similar secret way, this time with a Leningrad postmark. In his reply the false Ogladins expressed 'joy over such deeply shared opinions and ideas,' and gave detailed instructions on how to organize anti-Soviet propaganda and subversive activities. Included with the letter were aids for secret writing, rubber stamps for the fabrication of anti-Soviet leaflets, and detailed instructions on how to use these. At the same time the new chiefs of Vitauts Lodzins informed him that he had been given the code name 'Peddzinis' [tracker]. They told him to listen to the 'Free Fatherland' and await directives after this name, but the 'tracker' himself must write letters with an open text to an address in Paris, (Maras) street... and must sign these with the pseudonym 'your Toliks.' However, the invisible reports have to be sent to Denmark, to Dr Hansens, and the signature for these must be 'Vladimirs Nikitins.'"

Vitauts found some critical reports in the newspapers and supplemented these with his own fantasies. There was not much -- a leaking roof, theft by a trader, a manager being fired -- but he sent them in. A reply was not forthcoming.

"However, at the specified time he tuned in to the 'Free Fatherland' wavelength and after the music an elderly voice crackled: 'Tracker,' we have received everything. Our sincere thanks. Pay special attention to contacts via a courier. Sign with the surnames already known to you, depending on the contents of your letters. We will inform you in good time about the arrival of the courier. We await regular information about life in your town."

By using newspapers, gossip and news scraped together from under the floorboards Vitauts Lodzins sent the next letter. This time the reply came remarkably quickly.

"Dear 'Tracker'" the same voice crackled from the foreign radio station. We have received your information. In the present period it is especially important to organize and train TDS groups for secret and open combat against the Soviet power...

"For a moment it became uncomfortable. Open and secret combat? Yes, these were no longer jokes. For several months he ignored and did not reply to ever more impatient requests on the radio:

"'Tracker,' 'Tracker,' you are connected with the TDS by fraternity and spiritual ideals... 'Tracker,' be manly, do respond."

But nothing was heard from the student from Riga. He was afraid and awaited developments. After several months, at the height of the tourist season the telephone in his apartment rang and a velvety voice inquired after his health. "Why do you keep quiet Nikitin? The fraternity requires proper work and not a game of hide-and-seek. Bear this in mind. We are very patient up to a point. What would happen if the information you supplied to us were to go to a different address? Think! What then?

"Then velvety voice had acquired the tone of a tinned-metal sheet."

The student yielded and promised to continue working. When complaining about a lack of stimulus the voice on the telephone became almost fatherly and told him not to forget what he has to do, and that then he would also not be forgotten. Lodzin again compiled some information and in reply he received a R50 note and new instructions.

"Dear 'Tracker,' the 'friends' from the TDS wrote. It is necessary to develop a more active campaign against the existing system, to organize the TDS groups more resourcefully. We recommend that you do this, first of all, at higher education establishments...

"The instruction was quite clear, and the agent decided to try out his hand because he had also thought quite a few times that assistants were necessary, 'one's own persons' here in Riga."

But there were no assistants and, the worst, at times he experienced a loss of belief in himself, in his powers and ideals. Instead of the Riga Polytechnic Institute, as he had hoped, he decided on Juris Prieditis with whom he had struck up an acquaintanceship at the Riga port area.

"In preparation for the big discussion with Prieditis and being afraid that his masters in the West would reproach him for idleness, and would cook the devil knows what kind of soup, the 'tracker' decided during school holiday 'to do a bit of work,' at least to give an impression to the TDS busybodies that he had really taken the bull by the horns. Vitauts duplicated some anti-Soviet leaflets and sent them anonymously to acquaintances, but in his regular report he wrote wonderful things about achievements in recruiting trustworthy people. 'Paper, after all, is capable of bearing everything,' he reasoned at that moment, because at times he looked with a great deal of suspicion at the material which he received from the so-called 'solidarists of Russia.' If they can lie, he thought to himself, why can't he also blow some mist in their eyes from time to time. Tit for tat."

As time passed, new instructions and some money were received. The most recent letter said that a contact man would arrive in Riga, that no time should be lost in proceeding with Prieditis. However, instead of success in recruiting Prieditis the latter refused. The "tracker" was surprised that the friend, who enjoyed mixing with foreigners and would not refuse foreign-made goods in short supply, nevertheless announced that he had not the slightest intention of spitting at the homeland.

Juris Prieditis obviously understood that his friend had sunk, up to his ears, in more and they sat for a long time at a restaurant with Juris talking to him and Vitauts sensing that Juris was right but not wanting to admit openly that Juris was right. Vitauts felt very depressed. Juris understood him. Too late had Vitauts tried to find friends with whom he could share his views. The telephone rang 3 days later and this decided Vitauts' fate further. A voice, speaking in Latvian with a barely distinguishable accent, could be heard on the telephone.

"Friends are disturbing you. I would gladly like to spend the evening in your company."

The stranger told Vitauts about his external distinguishing marks, and they agreed to meet at the 'Riga' restaurant. Janis Petersons from West Germany, a slender young man with a well-tended small beard gave his hand to Vitauts Lodzins.

The visitor ordered food and drink in abundance. Lodzins could not at first understand why a fellow countryman living in West Germany should wish to be with him, just a student from Riga. After delivering a toast the guest bent over the table and spoke softly and as if from the horn of plenty new instructions were delivered from the masters in the West. The eating continued with the guest boasting about how much money he had. Vitauts thought that if his efforts bore fruit he would also have that much money. As if guessing Vitauts' thoughts, the guest addressed him.

"For money the devil dances, is it not so? And our Vitauts as well."

"The low spirits became even lower. Petersons slammed his fist on the table, so that the glasses jumped.

"Do you think that these bits of paper have been earned by loading coal or by sowing rye? No, no, brother. If they did not pay, we would starve. Of course one must learn how to dance nicely to their whistle. Take, for instance, our holy father Pauls Klavins. I know him as a spotted dog, we are only living in West Germany. He made some kind of false misty film about the Riga camp for criminals and stuffed a great deal of money into his pocket. For a couple of days he could stick dollar bills onto a nail.

"All the while the two of them continued drinking

"And generally, generally they are grandiose hogs. What? Yes, I said that the devil dances for money. Dances. As amen! But our people soon will not be able to dance any longer; their backs are stiff, there are only old men holding on to their side. Do you know what your people from the TDS say about our men? The same Ogladins, alias Volosins. Those people are decayed fungi, he says, fungi, oh yes, who do not understand anything about politics and only know how to organize banquets and get wrongly excited. That is what he says. And stick a ferret into my trousers if this is not so. Just listen what our people burble on the radio. When I hear the 'Voice of America' in Latvian then my friend a desire comes over me either to hang myself or pull the chain..."

"Lodzins begins to feel his head spin, not from the drink but from what he has just heard; his rosy, imaginary world was being turned upside down. Thinking about the other man's remarks about the broadcasts of the 'Voice of America' he felt that they were the sacred truth. As soon as they open their mouths about Latvia one wants to plug one's ears. Gall alone is not enough. One must also know a little about what is happening here.

"All of a sudden, a fanatical resolution swirled in the soul of the young man. He would be the one, precisely him, to put the crumbling world back on its feet. But just as quickly his intention subsided; his table-fellow had closed his eyes and gave a soft snore."

"Vitauts woke up with a severe hangover and felt the depth of the mire into which he had sunk. There was no one close to whom he could open his heart. He had no strength to continue the type of life he was living and he desperately wanted to get out of the nightmare which gave him no peace, neither by day nor by night. But how?

The more he thought about it the more he realized that he had become entangled with a small group of charlatans passing themselves off as a world-scale organization.

A tiny hope seemed to grow out of the mud that he had stirred up. At the same time, he wanted to find an answer to the question of who his masters in the West really were. It was unnecessary to read a lot of books to understand.

"He was being manipulated like a puppet by people who can be bought, whose only impetus was a pathological hatred toward everything taking place in our country. But he, the student Vitauts Lodzins -- you can laught or cry -- has been tied by his legs and arms to their rickety wagon of lies and treason." But neither was it a secret that criminal punishment has to be faced for acts of slander.

"The more he thought about it the stronger became his determination to pluck up his courage and send to the devil all those to whom he had offered a finger for a few records and who had now taken the whole of his hand.

"Vitauts' wandering eyes saw the parcel he had received the day before from the contact man. He felt alarm and a suffocating hatred. In the end he decided: Let the parcel remain unopened. It will be opened elsewhere.

"Vitauts Lodzins had a shave, dressed himself properly, packed into briefcase everything that had been sent by the TDS busybodies and he experienced a sudden relief, as if somebody had relieved him of an agonizing dependence. He opened the door bearing the inscription:'The Latvian SSR Committee of State Security.'

"... Of the words said by the interrogator he remebered two sentences for a long time: 'It is good that you plucked up the courage and came to us. We were already getting ready ourselves to invite you.'

"Be that as it may, for the first time after many agonizing months Vitauts Lodzins sighed with relief."

PRAVDA REVIEWS BREZHNEV BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

PM021655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "On the Frontline of Struggle and Creation: on the Publication of the Book 'Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; a Brief Biographical Sketch.'"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tremendous, multifaceted activity as head of the communist Party and Soviet state is widely known and enjoys nationwide recognition.

It is natural that there is universal interest in the personality of the outstanding figure of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, in his deeds and his life story. Everyone remembers the unprecedented public response generated by the book "Malaya Zelma," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," in which very important moments in our country's history are examined from the viewpoint of a very active participant in the events and an organizer of mass struggle and labor. Massive interest among readers has also been inspired by L.I. Brezhnev's recently published "Memoirs," and also by a biographical book just published, produced by the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism [footnote: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: A Brief Biographical Sketch [Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: Kratkiy Biograficheskiy Ocherk], third updated edtion, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981].

The "Biographical Sketch" gives a relatively detailed account of the facts of L.I. Brezhnev's life beginning with his origins, childhood and youth.

However, the book does not in the least resemble a biography of a person taken in isolation for whom the social milieu and the historical events taking place in the country and in the world are only a necessary background to his own life -- the external conditions of his actions. In the book it is hard, sometimes impossible, to separate accounts of Leonid Ilich's life from accounts of processes on a large social scale, and this is quite natural -- the two are so closely merged.

The impossibility of separating the facts of L.I. Brezhnev's life from historic events in the life of the Leninist party and the Soviet people was noted when his celebrated trilogy appeared. At decisive moments of his history he was in very important sectors of the struggle for socialism, on the frontline in battle and in peaceful creation. And the most vivid, most difficult and at the same time most advanced experience of the party and people was also his personal experience.

This coincidence is so striking that you would be inclined to say it was the will of destiny. But the fact is that he himself chose this destiny, chose it once and for all while still in his youth. At the age of 17 L.I. Brezhnev joined the Komsomol, and later he became a communist, a member of Lenin's party. Throughout his conscious life L.I. Brezhnev has unswervingly followed the rule of which he spoke in 1967 during the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution: "The title of communist creates many obligations. Communists have no privileges except one -- that of giving more than others to the common cause, of struggling and working better than others for the sake of the triumph of that cause. Communists have no special rights except one -- the right to be always in the forefront where things are most difficult." Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has made full use in his life of this privilege and this special right.

Discussing the nature of heroism, the Czech journalist and communist Julius Fucik came to the conclusion that a hero is someone who does the most necessary thing at the necessary time. This definition probably best approaches the new type of heroism -- mass heroism -- which was engendered by the proletarian revolution and the struggle for socialsm and communism. And L.I. Brezhnev's entire life, from his youth, has consisted in doing whatever is most necessary for the country and the party and being in the front ranks of the builders and defenders of the new society. In the Urals he participated in the organization of the kolkhoz movement. When the struggle for industrialization was in full swing he realized that his place was at the plant among those who create the USSR's industrial might. And he returned to Kamenskoye and went to the metallurgical institute, working at a plant at the same time. That was in 1931, which turned out to be a crucial year in his life: On 24 October 1931 he was admitted to the ranks of the Communist Party.

His persistent daily work, Bolshevik principledness, active life stance and unswerving desire for knowledge and to get the maximum return from his abilities for the common good were remarked on in the working milieu and evaluated by communist comrades. Soon they were to elect the young party member chairman of the trade union committee and then party organizer for graduation year students. His time was fully taken up.

By 1938 L.I. Brezhnev was in party work to which he thereafter devoted his entire life. From 1940 until he joined the army he was Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom's secretary for the defense industry. Under his leadership the oblast's enterprises started up production of military hardware and equipment for the army in record time. In the first month of the war five divisions, a thousands-strong people's defense force and assault battalions were formed in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

The best features of the Leninist type of leader were revealed particularly clearly and fully in the years of the Great Patriotic War, which L.I. Brezhnev spent "from start to finish" sharing with the soldiers the burdens and privations and the dangers of their military labor, as manifested with special force at the famous "Malaya Zemlya" battle of Novorossiysk.

He made a great personal contribution to elaborating and implementing large-scale military operations, showing tremendous concern for the fighters, and led them into battle -- both with his impassioned, party words and by setting an example of personal courage. He ended the war in the ranks of the liberators of Czechoslovakia and Prague. L.I. Brezhnev marched in the victory parade held in Moscow's Red Square as commissar of a combine regiment of the fourth Ukrainian front.

At the end of the war the speediest recovery of the national economy destroyed by Hitler's onslaught was the guarantee of the country's life and future successes. The selflessness this demanded was no less than during the war. The "Brief Biographical Sketch" points out that during precommissioning work at "Zaporozhstal," which was being regenerated, the obkom first secretary's office was in the building of the former substation -- and it was there that L.I. Brezhnev spent his nights. And civic courage was demanded: there was a case when a mighty crane had an accident during construction, and he had to assume considerable responsibility, suppressing talk of "sabotage." The ability to make such courageous decisions and to assume responsibility when necessary is also characteristic of L.I. Brezhnev's subsequent work when he headed the party organizations of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Moldavia and Kazakhstan.

The book "Virgin Land" contains the inspired expression: People grew grain on the land, and the land grew people. This is perfectly applicable to L.I. Brezhnev: He devoted all his energy to the country's upsurge and the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual launching of Soviet society, and in that movement, in launching of the people he himself grew and took shape as an outstanding leader. This is what the "Brief Biographical Sketch" singles out in his work in the post of first secretary of Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom: "When L.I. Brezhnev assumed the leadership of the obkom, the Leninist work style began to be introduced persistently and consistently in the activities of the oblast party organization and all party organs, and an atmosphere of high exactingness, accuracy, businesslike efficiency, respect and trust toward party cadres was created." This work style, which is rightly called Leninist, is totally inherent in L.I. Brezhnev, and the assertion and improvement of this style is one of his chief services to the party and the people.

His article "Criticism and Self-Criticism Is a Proven Method of Educating Cadres," published in the 17th issue of the magazine BOLSHEVIK for 1952 before the 19th party congress, was imbued with concern for enhancing the masses' social activeness and creating favorable conditions for this. "Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism," the author wrote, "is the motive force of Soviet society and a proven means in the task of mobilizing the creative initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia and in exposing and rectifying shortcomings and mistakes in the work of party, soviet, economic and other organizations."

To whatever work sectors the party sent him, L.I. Brezhnev was everywhere able to foster a creative businesslike atmosphere and was everywhere able to seek the mobilization of the masses' strength and energy and to achieve outstanding practical results. His whole life prepared him to fulfill the party's most responsible and most important assignments. He joined the CPSU Central Committee Presidium in 1957, and in 1960 he became chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. And when, in accordance with the new tasks of social development, the party needed substantially to update the style of leadership and raise its scientific level, the CPSU Central Committee's October (1964) Plenum unanimously promoted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the post of first secretary and, in 1966, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For 17 years Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has worthily headed the CPSU and simultaneously -- since 1977 -- the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Is 17 years a long time or a short time? The entire modern world epoch ushered in by the victory of the Great October Revolution is still very young, and 17 years is more than one-fourth of it. But it is not even a matter of arithmetic. In the life of the new society this time marked a tremendous, qualitatively new historic stage -- for the first time in history a mature socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union.

The creative Marxist-Leninist solution -- based on in-depth analysis of social practice -- of the fundamentally new and very complex theoretical and practical problems associated with this stage is inseparably linked with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The elaboration of the party's economic strategy is linked with the name of L.I. Brezhnev. Under his leadership a turn is being made in the economy toward the goals which communists have always considered their supreme goals: decisively to raise the people's material well-being and cultural level and create the most favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of all members of society. The policy of enhancing social production efficiency and work quality was comprehensively substantiated by the party under L.I. Brezhnev's leadership and found precise scientific expression in formulas on intensifying the national economy, on combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism, and on improving the management of the economy.

At the CPSU Central Committee (March 1965) Plenum the party elaborated a modern agrarian policy aimed at turning agriculture into a highly industrialized link of the socialist economy and at intensifying it in order to resolve the food problem and, at the same time, to carry out the social renewal of the countryside and transform the social structure of society in accordance with the aims of building communism. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev substantiated the innovative theoretical conclusion that a classless society will already be built within the framework of the first, socialist phase of communist formation.

L.I. Brezhnev initiated and took an active part in elaborating the Constitution of the world's first socialist state of the whole people -- truly a manifesto of developed socialism. The development of socialist democracy received a new boost, and still greater scope was opened up for the labor and political organizations. The state of the whole people and socialist law became a powerful tool for resolving the tasks of communist building.

Soviet society's cohesion around the party -- social, ideological and political cohesion -- has become still tighter. The new historic community of people -- the unified Soviet people -- is developing successfully, and the culture of socialist society has risen to a new, higher level.

At the same time, party documents and L.I. Brezhnev's works stress in every way that building developed socialism is not just our historic achievement, not just the result of our victories, but also a new level of tasks -- on a larger scale and more complex than any that have ever been put forward in history. Consequently an even greater concentration of the forces, energy and will of the people's masses and an even higher standard of party leadership are required. A new upsurge of the working people's consciousness and organizational nature are vitally necessary, which means that a further improvement of ideological, political and educational work is required. Its link with life must be strengthened and the struggle for a new man and for the triumph of communist ideals must be more efficient.

Repeatedly in his speeches and articles, L.I. Brezhnev showed the indissoluble link between the CPSU's humanist domestic policy and its peace-loving foreign policy course. His personal contribution to solving international problems is enormous. This includes the elaboration of new theoretical questions linked with the revolutionary restructuring of the modern world. This includes specific political solutions aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, at detente and at clearing dangerous bottlenecks in international relations. This includes constant contact at the summit level with various countries' leaders.

Very intensive, incredibly difficult but gratifying work! L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th party congress -- "There is now no more important task on the international plane for our party, our people and even for all the peoples of the world than to defend peace" -- circled the whole world and found a fervent response in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people in the world.

It is to the great credit of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally that this is now the 36th year that there has been no "major war" on the planet, despite the fact that the forces of imperialism and reaction are constantly entering into adventures and imposing a ruinous and dangerous arms race. The Soviet Union's international prestige and the night of the socialist community states -- the main bulwark for peace and the peoples' security -- are strengthening invariably. Finally it is to the credit of the above that the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers' movement and the cohesion of all forces struggling for peace, democracy, national independence and mankind's social progress are growing.

The Soviet Union's achievements in building communism, the gains of the world revolutionary process and the preservation of peace on the earth are all gained at the cost of tremendous efforts. An inestimible contribution to organizing these efforts has been made by L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding politician of the present day and true continuer of the Leninist cause.

As long ago as issue no. 1 of ISKRA, V.I. Lenin wrote: "No single class in history has achieved supremacy without putting forward its own political leaders and its advanced representatives capable of organizing the movement and leading it, and the Russian working class has already shown that it is capable of putting such people forward..." (Complete Collected Works Vol 4 p 375). The world has changed since then, and our country, which has built developed socialism and is confidently paving the way to a communist future, has changed most of all. After the victory of the Great October Revolution the Soviet working class and our entire people multiplied their creative forces. The Leninist party was increasingly tempered in the struggle for socialism and communism, and its unity with the people strengthened. The party formed remarkable cadres of political leaders, organizers and ideologists. We are proud that we have taken such a great and illustrious path. We are proud that we are led toward lofty new goals by the Communist Party led by an experienced headquarters -- the Leninist Central Committee headed by L.I. Brezhnev.

IZVESTIYA Reviews Biography

PM021807 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 November in the Morning Edition carries on pages 2-3 a 4,200-word unattributed review entitled "Unstinting Service to the Party and the People" of the third, enlarged edition of the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: A Short Biography," just published by the Political Literature Publishing House and also reviewed PRAVDA on 22 November.

PRAVDA REVIEWS LATEST BREZHNEV 'MEMOIRS'

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 2

["A Sense of the Motherland": Feliks Kuznetsov review of L.I. Brezhnev's "Memoirs" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] "Malaya Zemlya," "The Virgin Lands" and L.I. Brezhnev's "Memoirs" ("Living by the Factory Whistle" and "A Sense of the Motherland") just published in NOVOYE VREMYA, make up a single autobiographical narrative in which the people's fortunes are comprehensively revealed through the fortunes of one person. If I were to pick out the main theme of these books, it would be the theme of belonging to the people and to the party, devotion to the country, the party and the cause you serve.

What inner pride, what a sense of dignity and faith in the people come through in the part of L.I. Brezhnev's "Memoirs" about his "pedigree," when he talks about his grandfather, the old worker Denis Mazalov, "a burly man of few words, a real Russian workman," and his father Ilya Yakovlevich Brezhnev, who went to the Dneprovsk plant from Kursk Province. The author of "Memoirs" concludes: "I am Russian by nationality and I was born a proletarian, from a long line of steelworkers. That is all that is known about my pedigree." But this is a typical and significant "pedigree," it is related to the "pedigree of the working class of Russia" in which L.I. Brezhnev's own Dneprovsk plant, situated in the south, in Yekaterinoslav Province (now Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast) played a considerable part.

In terms of the ground they cover and their moral ardor the "Memoirs" are a kind of preliminary to the already available "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," revealing the deep roots of the genuinely people's character of the communist who was to reveal himself so fully and broadly in the most responsible party and state posts. On this level the "Memoirs" are extremely instructive. They have an immense historical and spiritual impact which goes far beyond the individual destiny, however outstanding and interesting, explains many significant traits of the Russian and Soviet character and sheds great light on the sources and basic principles of communist morality.

Against the background of this unusual and, at the same time, typical and real human destiny the celebrated "American dream" is no more than a cheap imitation, a pretty fairy tale (paskhalnaya skazochka) about how in a profoundly individualist world, spiritually alien to us, anyone can be a millionaire if he wants. The powerful and genuinely people's character revealed in the "Memoirs" is based on something else -- on devoting oneself to people, not on aggressive individualism and social egotism. Fusion with the people and with his country and an ability to give his all in the service of the common cause are what ultimately determined the author's extraordinary human destiny.

The fundamental significance of L.I. Brezhnev's "Memoirs" lies primarily in the fact that they give a concrete picture, based on a vast amount of documentary and therefore irrefutable material, of the very essence of the working people's morality and -- developing from it -- Soviet, communist morality, those genuinely human values which formed the basis of the age-long history of labor and the people's struggle, which formed the ethical foundation of Leninism and which we are bound to preserve and take with us into the communist future. These values belong to socialism and are opposed to the selfish, soulless, egotistical, bourgeois morals of the exploiters.

Today's readers, especially young readers, cannot remain unmoved by the impressive pictures of the back-breaking factory labor and people's everyday life before the revolution -- the barbaric exploitation of the workers, the crippling, humiliating practices of brutal class segregation and the opposition between the "lower colony," where the working class cowered in poverty and indigence, and the "higher colony," which workers were most strictly forbidden to enter. Electric lights would shine there in the evening and cabs with pneumatic tires would pull up, bringing the important ladies and gentlemen. They were like a race apart -- wellfed, sleek and haughty.

In order to understand well and appreciate the present, L.I. Brezhnev reminds us, a person must see the past in its true light. In the "Memoirs" the theme of proletarian class struggle and the characters of workers and people who joined the revolution grow naturally out of the impressive picture of the workers' crippling living and working conditions and the account of his hometown plant in the difficult prerevolutionary days. As a symbol we have the Red Banner on the blast furnace flue and the unscheduled factory whistle, cleaving time, which announced a "new era," the great era of October.

"And I would like to emphasize once again," the author writes, "that our city was a working city; it was mainly a worker population and therefore we always regarded the proletarian revolution as ours, the Bolshevik Party as ours and the power of the soviets as ours: That is, the city's workers did not have the problem of choosing whom to follow and which side to support."

The book is filled with a marvelous sense of unity and wholeness! The people's element grows organically into the revolutionary, party elements. The people are the primary source of the spiritual and moral health which pours from the pages of the "Memoirs," or rather from the depths of the life there described. The conscience, the truth, the good things, the justice and inner beauty bequeathed to us by our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers and consolidated in the torment of labor and struggle -- these are our sacred, eternally living moral values, obligatory for life today. If today we are protecting nature and the historical monuments around us with such purposefulness, how much more responsibly we should approach man and his moral values. Just as genuine human values once opposed the selfishness, slavery and soullessness of the world of ready money and the property-owning mentality, today, in the new, socialist conditions, these qualities are an immense and ever-growing moral force protecting our society against petit bourgeois corrosion and aiding the struggle against all kinds of riff-raff.

Using his own family as an example, L.I. Brezhnev recreates the pure and, one might say, righteous atmosphere of genuine human relations whose source lies at the very core of the people's life and are equally typical of the best working people of the city and the countryside. Fully in keeping with the truth of life and history, the author establishes the profound inner unity of these -- urban and rural -- spheres of human labor which formed the basis of the strengthening alliance of workers and peasants that is unshakable to this day.

The author of the "Memoirs" is grateful to fate for teaching him the "lessons of life in the peasant's field and beneath the factory roof," thus determining the "two attachments" which are talked about in the book: respect for factory labor and farm labor inspired "from childhood by my parents and by the whole atmosphere in Kamenskoye and the surrounding district." The point is that Kamenskoye half "remained a village, although populated by a genuine, factory-tempered proletariat. In the proletarians' hearts lived the spirit of recent peasants," and this was also manifested in the "private wistfulness and affection" with which his father spoke of the countryside's open spaces, in the prudent, pious attitude to bread and in the quite special attitude to "mother earth" which, in ancient Russia, was "valued, defended, protected and for centuries drenched in sweat and blood."

These fundamental traits of the national character, molded by strenuous labor on the land, were further tempered and polished by factory labor, which enriched this character with social activeness, revolutionaries and cohesion in struggle. They were filled with new, socialist content, with the spirit of collectivism and civic-mindedness in the course of socialist transformations in the city and in the course of collectivization -- what L.I. Brezhnev called the "supreme social revolution" in the countryside. In the twenties and thirties L.I. Brezhnev was most actively involved in them.

Let us listen to and ponder on the proud and strong words in the "Memoirs" about the WORKER'S morality, about the great strength and spiritual beauty of the working man: "He is a great toiler, he has endless patience, he knows his job and is accustomed to doing it well. Even in the days of the czar, even in conditions of exploitation he loathed bad workmanship and always valued expertise and respected his labor. Almost all the wealth accumulated by mankind was molded by his muscular hands, but he has no

attachment to property and his soil is not destroyed by selfishness. The qualities that live in him are breadth of outlook, daring and an eternal craving for justice. He is resourceful and quick-witted, with a lively mind and sense of humor. He is resolute, bold, loyal to friends and ever ready to come to the aid of his comrades. The factory whistle would summon everyone to work, but he could rally the workers and foster a profound sense of unity and common interest, of that proletarian solidarity which turned millions of people of different ages, different experience, customs and nationality into a mighty, monolithic and truly revolutionary class."

Every word of this description is credible because it is corroborated by the author's own experience, the experience of one who, as the book says, belonged to this class by birth, was brought up by this class and has, one might say, blood ties with this class. "My father stayed a worker to the end of his days. My grandfather and my mother's brothers -- my uncles -- were workers, and when the time came I too went to the plant, followed by my brother, sister and sister's husband...."

Some of the strongest pages of the "Memoirs" are devoted to this large, working class family: his father -- Ilya Yakovlevich, his mother -- Natalya Denisovna, and the author's childhood and adolescence, which ended with his first factory job when he was 15. The great attention devoted to childhood and the family in the "Memoirs" is a matter of principle for the author: He is convinced that "the sources of a person's character and his attitude to life lie" within the family. This is, moreover, a view of life which is profoundly of the people, and therefore true.

Judging from the "Memoirs," probably the main factor determining the whole lifestyle and essence of this real worker's family was humanity, mutual respect and sincere concord. These qualities, which incorporate strict goodness, conscientiousness, tact and a unique but profound inner culture, have always been characteristic of the working people both in the city and in the countryside, or at any rate of their best representatives. The author's father was just such a man. "My father had to a very high degree a sense of his own dignity: He was never sly, but was straightforward and firm, and his comrades respected him."

On rereading the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which were published earlier, you cannot help noticing with what respect the books speak of the working woman and of the tremendous, noble contribution which women have made and continue to make to our life. But only after the appearance of these new chapters of reminiscences does it become completely clear what it is that nurtures this view, which is truly humane and is so necessary for life. Speaking with deep filial respect of his mother, of her conviviality and her interest in people, her extraordinary industriousness and ability to meet difficulties with a smile or a joke, and of the scrupulous modesty which she retained until the last years of her life, when she lived in Moscow, L.I. Brezhnev notes: "All her life she worked, raised us, fed us, did the washing, looked after us when we were ill: And, remembering this, I have formed the habit of respecting the hard, unseen, unending, noble labor of a woman and mother."

These words are dear to all of us, and are very important. The woman and mother is the beginning of everything, the beginning of life itself, of human community living itself.

L.I. Brezhnev's books, which are directed in spirit toward tomorrow and addressed primarily to young people, teach the reader respect for tradition, for people, teach him to LOVE PEOPLE and to begin learning this lofty, difficult art from the very first, from the beginning: love for his mother, for his relatives, without which there can be no sense of love for the motherland. "...A person who does not love the mother who fed and raised him," L.I. Brezhnev writes, "such a person I personally find suspect. Not for nothing do the people speak of the 'mother' land: Anyone who is capable of rejecting his mother and forgetting her will be a poor son to the motherland too."

"A sense of the motherland" is the title of the second part of the "Memoirs."

Properly speaking, the whole narrative turns, on this root moral feeling, which is characteristic of every real person and citizen of his fatherland.

It grows out of the sense of the "little motherland," out of a person's childhood and adolescence, out of the core of the family -- and through actions, labor and the struggle for high social ideals it is elevated to become an all-consuming patriotic idea, a sense of civic self-awareness which determines human life. "In each of us, the sense of the motherland begins with memories of childhood, with his home, his street, his city or village," the author writes. "At the same time we have a living perception of the big, the great motherland, which in times of danger and great trial suddenly becomes, in its entirely, painfully close and dear."

These thoughts on the sense of the motherland also include polemical notes, directed against the purely contemplative, inactive interpretation of patriotism. "A sense of the motherland...is, of course, nurtured not only by contemplation of our land's beauty (although, let us note, L.I. Brezhnev's book gives a fine account of the beauty of his native Dnepr region -- F.K.). It is necessary, as they say, to put down roots into it, and when a person works for it until he sweats, grows grain, founds a city, builds a new road or digs trenches in that land to defend it, then he really understands what the motherland is."

Patriotism as L.I. Brezhnev understands it is a person's civic stance, an exacting, active desire for his people's good, manifested in deeds and actions for the sake of the fatherland and ultimately elevated to a "noble sense of personal responsibility for everything that happens in our land."

The "Memoirs" show how Soviet people's indestructible desire for peace in order to protect and save the most valuable entity on earth or in the universe -- man -- arises and gains strength from the very roots of the people's morality, from the truly humanist social foundations of our system. The words of his father, Ilya Yakovlevich Brezhnev, who back in the thirties wanted to "hang Hitler" so that "everyone can see from afar what happens to people who unleash war," serve as a prophetic warning to the dark forces of reaction. "The man had never studied Marxist theory, but he had, as they say, an inner awareness of the great justice of our cause, saw the dangerous nature of fascism and expressed very accurately the attitude of the working class and all working people to the threat of war."

The tireless concern for peace which permeates literally all L.I. Brezhnev's activity as general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium enjoys increasingly powerful support from the millions. It expresses the natural aspiration of all the world's people toward labor and peace.

The "Memoirs" are marked by particularly close attention to the ideological and spiritual foundations of our society's life and to ideological work, which has always been one of the Communist Party's priority tasks. "This work is multifaceted," L.I. Brezhnev writes. "It requires a scientific analysis of the processes taking place in society and the continual resolution of problems arising in this connection. It is dangerous to forget even for a time, even in individual sectors, about the ideological principle in state and public life or to tolerate ideological errors. At first sight they are not as noticeable as, say, technical errors. If a mechanical assembly is not correctly designed it will not have the expected capacity or will not work at all -- this is immediately obvious, and the damage done can easily be calculated. An error in ideology is, as a rule, concealed and masked by fine words, but it is nonetheless fraught with consequences, since it will have an effect without fail and will do tremendous damage if not rectified in time. There is no such thing as a vacuum in the modern world: Wherever we are complacent, our ideological opponents operate."

L.I. Brezhnev speaks of the need to link ideological work inextricably to practical life and its difficult and sometimes unresolved questions, and of the need to answer these questions boldly and directly, "to bring to the people the goals we set ourselves and to explain what our party's Central Committee is striving for specifically at a given stage." He calls for the party to speak fervently, stressing: "The main weapon in this work is the truth. It is, we believe, necessary to speak honestly both of successes and of shortcomings, people always understand frank talks. V.I. Lenin stressed that the strength of socialism lies in the masses' awareness."

In the "Memoirs," just as in L.I. Brezhnev's earlier books, we see for ourselves how the genuinely civic, profoundly popular feeling of great responsibility for the destinies of the motherland and of peace matured, strengthened and was tempered in great and difficult deeds to the glory of the party and people.

This patriotic and at the same time internationalist feeling grows out of the working class's revolutionary traditions, out of those "ideological principles in state and public life" which make up the essence of socialism, the essence of our party's policy.

It grows out of that alloy of experience of highly diverse party, state and military work which molded L.I. Brezhnev as a leader and of which he speaks in detail in his books.

It grows out of the family, out of the "country" of childhood and adolescence which is called the "little motherland," and is nurtured by the memory of the generations of working people who cared for and defended our native land over the centuries.

It grows out of the deep strata of the people's life, to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev belongs entirely by virtue of the whole of his career, activity, self-awareness and thoughts.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reviews Memoirs

PM241321 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 November publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word article by Nikolay Kambulov under the headline "For the Sake of the Motherland," reviewing L.I. Brezhnev's "Memoirs." Kambulov describes the subject matter of the book and quotes from it extensively, stating that the book is above all "the author's reflections on his own destiny, which is inextricably merged with the destiny of the motherland and the destiny of the people," and emphasizing its relevance to the present and future.

SHEVARDNADZE INSPECTS KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

WA191600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 November, reports on page 2 that E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, went on an inspection tour of key construction sites in the republic. Accompanying him on the tour were G. Andronikashvili, P. Gilashvili, D. Patiashvili, S. Khabeishvili, and D. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan. Sites visited included a new plant for the repair of heavy tractors in Abashskiy Rayon, the largest in the Transcaucasus; a new bridge spanning the Riono River, which shortens the route from Batumi to Sukhumi by 40 km; and the Ketlilarskiy livestock complex.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES SOVIET, GEORGIAN COMPOSERS

WA171955 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Oct 81 pp 1-3

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 26 October 1981 joint plenum of the USSR and Georgian SSR Composers Union Boards]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Dear Friends!

Our Dear Guests!

Today is a noteworthy day here -- the opening of a joint plenum of the USSR and Georgian SSR Composers Union boards. Permit me in this connection to warmly and cordially welcome all of you on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on behalf of all our working people and our entire people.

We wholeheartedly welcome our prominent party and state figures who have come here for this big and important event in the country's cultural life, primarily our deeply respected Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, who has spent several days in our city and in our republic.

We welcome our splendid composers, musicians and musicologists, illustrious performing collectives and soloists, who are widely known in the union and beyond, our entire musical community, emissaries of the capital of our great motherland -- Moscow -- and Leningrad and representatives of all the fraternal union republics -- the RSFSR and the Ukraine, Belorussia and Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Moldavia, Latvia and Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia and Turkmenia and Estonia.

It is now the fifth day of the all-union festival of Soviet Musical Art being held in our republic, which is also being attended by prominent musical personalities of many countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy, the FRG, France, Finland and the United States.

The all-union Soviet Music Festival in Georgia, which is being organized with the great support and assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Department of Culture, is a striking phenomenon -- one of great public-political significance.

The opening of the all-union Soviet Music Festival was preceded by a great deal of organizing work, headed by the USSR Ministry of Culture. Petr Nilovich Demichev invested much effort and energy.

Active work on the organization of the festival and the preparation and realization of this plenum was performed by the USSR Composers Union, T.N. Khrennikov; the Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture, O.V. Taktakishvili; the Georgian Composers Union, G.Sh. Ordzhonikidze; and our party and soviet authorities.

The greatly respected Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers Union Board, hero of socialist labor, USSR people's artist and winner of the Lenin and USSR State prizes, has just opened the joint plenum of the USSR and Georgian Composers Union boards. The plenum has begun its work right in the midst of this, I would say, triumphal procession of the all-union Soviet Music Festival on Georgian soil. The plenum's first session will hear Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov's report on the tasks of the country's composers and musicologists in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Festivities were held in Tbilisi in which our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev participated. Observing that socialism had brought Georgia true freedom and awoken the profound creative forces of its people, Leonid Ilich said that it had, like all the union republics, been transformed beyond recognition in the years of Soviet power.

I would like very briefly today to describe these transformations, particularly those which have marked the last decade. These years were, frankly, complicated for us. Just the fact that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted six decrees in this period dealing with the Georgian party organization and our republic, beginning with the well-known decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom, indicates how serious and important the processes occurring in this period were.

Such an approach and such constant concern made it possible to examine compositely all the problems confronting the republic and to pave the reliable and correct path toward their solution. Each decree characterized a certain stage of our work, determined its content and dealt with specific socioeconomic problems, the most important sectors of the economy and their prospects for development.

On this firm and, I would say, fundamental basis the Goergian Communist Party Central Committee and our entire party organization developed a truly all-people struggle to surmount the negative phenomena in party, state, economic and public-political life and achieved a sharp acceleration of the rate of the republic's socioeconomic development, about which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the 26th party congress.

Industrial production has doubled here and the average annual gross agricultural product has increased by a factor of 1.5 in the last 10 years. Whereas in the year when the party Central Committee decree on Tbilisskiy Gorkom was adopted Georgia was in one of the last places in the country in many basic socioeconomic indicators and, naturally, lagged behind the average union level, today this gap has been sharply reduced.

The 10th Five-Year Plan, which in all the most important indicators was fulfilled ahead of schedule and which we rightly consider one of the best in the republic's history, is particularly impressive against this background. The Georgian SSR emerged in the leading positions in the country in the growth rate of all the main socioeconomic indicators, primarily in an increase in industrial and agricultural production and social labor productivity. These, as Leonid Ilich said, are good achievements which show that the republic's contribution to the country's common property as a whole is now growing constantly.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan we intend to reduce to a minimum the gap separating us from the average union indicators and bridge it conclusively and completely in certain items.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev also spoke of the successes that have been achieved here in the development of science, culture and art, emphasizing that in Soviet Georgia's literature, painting, music, theater and cinema and architecture there are splendid works which have enriched the multinational Soviet culture and that in recent years have been marked by a pronounced surge of artistic creativity.

Particularly precious for all of us are Leonid Ilich's words to the effect that a part is played here, naturally, by the directing activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which, as was mentioned, has struck the right note in work with the masters of culture, is helping them and is actively contributing to their creative effort.

I would like here to repeat once again the idea of how closely interwoven and how strongly interconnected are the rate of the society's socioeconomic development on the one hand and its ideological-moral level and prevailing morale and psychological climate on the other. The one influences the other, the one ensues from the other and vice versa.

Under the conditions of developed socialism an important factor and at the same time an indicator of all social progress is, as is known, culture, culture in its broad sense. And, of course, the achievements of science, literature and art depend most directly on the society's economic, social and political development.

This is why all the positive trends in the development of Georgia's culture are quite understandable and logical when viewed in their close connection with the pronounced positive changes which have occurred in recent years in the socioeconomic and public-political life of the republic, as of our entire country. The lagging here in the economy created at that time provided fertile soil for a number of the most serious violations and negative phenomena and departures from the standards of communist morality. And the reverse, healthy trends and the process of recuperation of the moral-psychological atmosphere contributed to a sharp upturn in economic activity, which in turn served as a firm basis for a new spiritual uplift and the flowering of our culture.

First of all, we set the goal of strengthening the authority of the party organization and the party bodies of the republic and raising it in the eyes of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and, of course, our intelligentsia. We endeavored to ensure that every, literally every, communist and every worker revealed his best spiritual qualities and the best features inherent in him. We created for this the necessary objective conditions, molded public opinion in this channel and tried to stimulate each person to the maximum and create a situation in which he felt personal, precisely, personal responsibility for all that is going on around him and had a sense of personal involvement in all our affairs. We endeavored to restore his rights and elevate such permanent moral values as honesty, conscientiousness, sincerity and diligence.

Socialist democracy and intraparty democracy were further developed. This process became considerably more profound and was enriched and led to pronounced qualitative changes in many walks of life and the control of society. And, moreover, there proceeded simultaneously a process of the strengthening of socialist discipline and the enhanced level of our people's awareness. In a word, an atmosphere of true democratism was established on the basis of high mutual exactingness and scrupulousness and the conscious discipline of each member of our socialist society. And this is the sole dependable basis.

I should mention in particular our party organization's struggle against various amoral phenomena, private-ownership trends and unearned income and for the assertion of high moral ideals, a struggle which was actively supported by the broad working people's masses. Literature and art workers made a great contribution to this struggle.

Whereas in the recent past some of our artists began to depart to a certain extent from actual reality and at times retired into themselves in their work, even considering such self-isolation virtually the main indicator of their talent and their honesty, if you will, today our men of letters, dramatists, composers and artists have become an active driving force in all public-political processes, cooperate closely with the party organizations and the party committees and are making an impressive contribution to our ideological work. Our artists have come to see the work of the party as, it might be said, a most honorable creative assignment.

Naturally, irreconcilability to negative phenomena and an endeavor to eradicate them were not the sole creative field for Georgian masters of the arts. The main theme for them was and remains the crative essence of our way of life and our developed socialist society, and the main goal the portrayal of the heroic labor, thoughts and aspirations of Soviet man, our contemporaries.

The republic party organization considers the creation of an atmosphere that comprehensively stimulates artistic creativity as one of its principal achievements in recent years. To be more specific, this is primarily concern for the ideological-theoretical armament of representatives of the artistic intelligentsia and the correct ideological thrust of their work, the creation for the artist of the most favorable material and spiritual conditions for work and a sensitive, benevolent, trusting and comradely attitude toward him. It is well known that bureaucratic rule is not the best style of work everywhere. But in relations with literary and art personalities, it is utterly impermissible and has nothing in common with Lenin's principles of party leadership of the process of artistic creativity.

All that has been said, however, does not signify reduced exactingness. We demand of artists primarily real, bold and exhaustive truth, that is, party truth, truth embodied in a high artistic form. And this is given only to a truly talented craftsman. It should be said with pride that we have many such people.

National musical culture is winning increasingly great recognition. A whole mine of striking compositions appeared in the last 5 years devoted to important, socially significant themes, the character of the hero -- the builder of communism, revolutionary subjects and the history of our people. State prizes have been conferred on many of these works.

We attach importance to the fact that cultural life in the republic's autonomous areas has become far more full-bloodied recently. We speak with pride about the considerable successes of the creative intelligentsia of Abkhazia, Adzharia and Yugo-Osetia. And it it not simply a question here of the creation of new artistic collectives and the publication of new periodicals, although the significance of these facts is, in itself, difficult to overestimate. The works of literature and art of the local writers, artists and composers are now distinguished to a greater extent by depth of content, artistic skill and high professionalism. One perceives in them the rhythm of our era and the pulse of contemporaneity.

Georgia is a multinational republic. Georgians and Russians, Abkhaz and Osetin, Armenians and Azerbaijanis, Kurds and Greeks and people of many other nationalities live and work here in a single fraternal family. And the republic party organization is doing everything to ensure that the people of creative labor create works of art in their own language and enrich the treasure house of national culture.

None of these successes, of course, emerge in barren ground. The achievements of Georgian professional art are based on the strongest foundation -- the broad system of musical education.

Together with this, amateur art has assumed extensive proportions in Georgia. Folk talent, of which we have so much, supplements the ranks of the votaries of the beautiful. Man's endeavor to create is encouraged here in every possible way. So it is and so it will always be.

Of course, everything that has been said does not in the least mean that in the republic's cultural life, as in economic and social life, we have solved all questions and that no problems remain. This is not so, nor could it be since all development is primarily struggle and overcoming. Such is the objective reality. But, unfortunately, we also have many problems at the bottom of which are subjective causes. Their speediest elimination is a difficult but important and honorable task. We know this, we understand it full well.

We communists regard the popular spirit of art in close interconnection and in dialectical unity with the party spirit of art. Life and practice show convincingly that the popular spirit of art, as an aesthetic pursuit, becomes the inner conviction of the artist only when the composer, writer, artist is completely devoted to the principles of the party spirit of art and occupies the firm ideological-aesthetic position of our party, which most consistently expresses the interests of the people.

The ideological thrust and party spirit of Soviet musical art are concretely expressed in the fact that it is always purposeful and single-minded and involves itself actively in the solution of problems experienced by our society.

Figures of musical culture occupy clear-cut ideological positions, wage a consistent and implacable struggle against apoliticism, display a class approach to all phenomena of social life and emphatically criticize bourgeois ideology, remembering always that in the struggle of the two world views there is not nor can there be room for neutrality and compromise.

The party calls on figures of culture to always proceed from the fact that the principal criterion for an evaluation of the social significance of any work, including, of

course, a musical work, is and will remain its ideological thrust and that the party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological thrust of our art.

This fact imposes special demands on the means of musical expression and makes the problem of the musical form a far from formal one. The accessibility and intelligibility of the musical theme and musical idea, in which we all have a vital interest, largely depend on the form in which they are embodied. The more striking and more emotional the form, the more attractive the idea itself and the greater the force of its influence on man. Such are the dialectical connection and dialectical interaction of form and content.

Incidentally, the emotional impact of music was also well understood by ministers of religion, who used it extensively for religious purposes. But essentially old church music was profoundly popular. It is for this reason that the old psalms, chorales and organ music today also evoke in man the entire gamut of feelings and move his soul with their solemnity and sublimity.

So, only profound ideological content in combination with a highly artistic form make the art of music sincere and truthful.

Incidentally, the problem of form and content concerns us not only from the aesthetic but also from the political viewpoint because a vapid, impoverished, inexpressive form is unacceptable not only in art but also in our everyday educational and ideological work. Nonetheless, we still encounter instances of sound, correct ideas and thoughts being presented at times in such an unemotional form that they fail to achieve the prescribed goal or have a due impact on people's minds. There is a certain discrepancy between the content of our ideological, ideological-educational and mass-political work and its form, which is frequently passe.

It would seem to us that the time has come to abandon the sermonizing-didactic tone in educational work and in the work of our press and other mass information media, when a live link with the audience, the reader and the television viewer and radio listener is lost. After all, the possibilities of emotional impact here are unlimited. The time has come to commission these levers and use as extensively as possible the entire arsenal of available means of emotional impact and the entire complex of artistic expression.

The present forum of composers and musicologists, for which representatives of all the union republics and all the fraternal Soviet peoples have assembled, shows convincingly that common internationalist features are becoming ever more pronounced in the variety of national forms of Soviet socialist culture and that the national is being fertilized increasingly with the achievements of other fraternal peoples.

We must continue to strengthen and develop their spiritual community and this international unity, the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and the concord of all the national cultures.

And again we come to thoughts of the dialectical unity of the national and international, the role of the national culture of each people in the development of the international spiritual wealth of our entire country and the entire Soviet people and of the salutory influence of international values on the upsurge of the culture of each nation and each nationality.

We comrades, are witnessing an entirely exceptional and, I would say, unique phenomenon in man's history. The new socialist system is creating all the conditions for the full, all-around burgeoning of the culture of each people, a culture which is national in form and socialist in content, for their mutual rapprochement, for their mutual penetration and for their mutual influence and on this basis is providing for the enrichment of the entire Soviet nationwide socialist culture, which has laid the foundation of the new, communist culture.

Such an approach and such concern for the fullest flowring of the national cultures is, it may be said, the international guarantee of the further, more powerful upsurge of all Soviet culture, including musical culture.

KAZAKH MINISTERS ON FOOD PRODUCTION, SHORTCOMINGS

WA172035 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 2

[Articles by Kazakh ministers on Food Industry Workers Day]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee paid great attention to questions of a further rise in Soviet people's well-being. The wide-ranging task of elaborating and implementing comprehensive socioeconomic programs, primarily a food program, was posed. In tackling this task, food industry workers, who today are celebrating their professional holiday, are striving to achieve the greatest efficiency and quality of labor and to use production potential for an improvement in supplies of consumer goods to the population. This is described in today's articles by N. Tantsyura, minister of food industry, and A. Alybayev, minister of meat and dairy industry, of the republic.

N. Tantsyura article

Today the multimillion-strong army of food industry workers is celebrating its professional holiday.

The sector's workers, like the entire Soviet people, are greeting it in the atmosphere of growing labor and political activeness brought about by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We are gratified by the results of the last 5-year plan, which was fulfilled ahead of schedule in volume of output sold. More than R60 million worth of output was sold over and above the quota.

Relying on the accumulated experience, initiative and assertiveness of the leaders in competition, the multithousand-strong detachment of industrial workers has made a good start in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The state plan for 9 months of the first year of the 5-year plan was fulfilled successfully in volume of output sold and manufacture of the majority of the most important products.

A characteristic feature of the food industry's development is not only the scale of the tasks being tackled but also the qualitative changes that are taking place. Modern new enterprises are commissioned and operating enterprises are modernized annually, purposeful work is being performed everywhere on the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology and the mechanization and automation of laborious production processes and progressive experience is being actively introduced.

However, it should be acknowledged that shortcomings here in the expenditure of grain resources have not been eradicated. In the pursuit of high productivity, certain enterprises get carried away with baking large loaves to the detriment of the medium and small weights, full use is not always made of production capacity, particularly in the production of 50-gram rolls, insufficient national kinds of bread are being produced and substandard products sometimes enter the trading system.

The ministry is taking concrete steps to do away with these shortcomings and fundamentally improve work to save food resources, concentrating on the republic's foremost enterprises.

The illustrious collective of the Karaganda Order of the Labor Red Banner Confectionary is rightly considered the flagship of Kazakhstan's food industry and a laboratory of progressive production experience. This November the collective will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the enterprise's founding. The production of confectionary products has increased sixfold in this time. The factory is currently among the country's top 10 enterprises in production volume and is a leader in the quality of its manufactured product.

The collective of the capital's tea-weighing factory has a firm hold on leadership in socialist competition. The collectives of the Taldy-Kurgan and Aktyubinsk bakeries, the Karaganda Bread-Baking Industry Production Association, the Chimkent Butterfats Works, the Ust-Kamenogorsk Oil-Extracting Plant and other enterprises have been working splendidly for a number of years.

Responding to the party's appeal to mark the 11th Five-Year Plan with shock labor, the collectives of the food industry are actively discussing the initiative of Yaroslavskaya Oblast's working people concerning the achievement of an increase in industrial production in the 11th Five-Year Plan without an increase in the number of workers. The board and republic committee of the trade union approved the initiative of the collectives of the Alma-Ata Yeast Plant, the Pavlodarsol Works, the Dzhambul Distillery and the Karaganda Secondary Wine-Making Plant, which resolved to fulfill the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule without an increase in the number of workers.

The food industry will reach new heights in its development in the 11th Five-Year Plan in connection with the elaboration and implementation of the food program. Thus, in the 11th Five-Year Plan the production volume of the republic's food industry will increase 20.4 percent and have a value of R1,322,000,000.

In the current 5-year plan, it is intended to build and commission dozens of food industry facilities, thousands of square meters of housing and a number of everyday cultural facilities.

The motherland values highly the noble selfless labor of the food industry workers, having conferred orders and medals of the Soviet Union on 656 of the sector's best representatives in the last 5-year plan.

In response to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the high praise for our work, the workers of the republic's food industry, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee Appeals for the 64th anniversary of the Great October, will with their shock labor do everything necessary to successfully implement the magnificent program of the country's socioeconomic development adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and apply all their strength to fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas.

A. Alybayev article

The program of the country's economic and social development for the long term adopted by the congress is further evidence of the advantages of the socialist system and the tremendous vitality of the Communist Party's policy.

People's health, mood and working diligence depend to a large extent on the degree to which their food requirements are satisfied. For this reason, it was deemed necessary to formulate and implement a special food program. Organically, it combines agricultural production with the sectors engaged in the preparation and processing of its product and with trade.

The congress clearly determined the resources for and methods of accomplishing the economic and social tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Every paragraph of the program will be based on the personal participation of each working person.

This also applies fully to our multithousand-strong collective. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses, the workers of the republic's meat and dairy industry have achieved good results. The 9-month plan for the volume of output sold was fulfilled. R4.3 million worth of meat and dairy products were sold over and above the quota.

Kazakhstan's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and specialized farms systematically delivered raw materials to the processing enterprises. Some 6.5 percent more livestock was received compared with the corresponding period last year and 4 percent more milk was procured than planned. All this contributed to the greater production of meat and byproducts of the first category and meat convenience foods, canned meat and meat and vegetables, cheese and butter. The plan for gross output per worker was fulfilled successfully, and there was a decline in its prime costs.

An increase in the production of meat in the 11th Five-Year Plan compared with the 10th of 6.8 percent, sausage products 6.8 percent and canned meat and meat and vegetables 8.6 percent is the practical embodiment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. Particular attention will be paid here to improving the quality, broadening the assortment and increasing the manufacture of products in small packaging for the customers' convenience.

In recent years, many of the republic's enterprises have achieved not only the timely acceptance and processing of livestock, poultry and milk but have also considerably improved their work on the rational use of raw materials, including the application of progressive equipment and low-waste and waste-free technology.

The initiatives of the collectives of the Karaganda and Dzhezkazgan meat-packing plants, which have striven for waste-free production, merits attention in this respect. Their experience is being disseminated at all our enterprises.

There are certain successes in the dairy sector in the manufacture of low-fat and nonfat dairy products, which medicine considers a highly dietetic commodity beneficial to man. But as a whole it is planned to increase meat resources by no less than 108,000 tons and milk resources by 21,44,000 tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan in the republic thanks to an improvement in production processes, the extensive use of animal and vegetable protein and the rational and economical expenditure of raw material.

Some R220 million of capital, thanks to which there will be a considerable increase in enterprise capacity, will be invested in the development of the sector's production-engineering base. It is planned to commission large-scale city dairies in Kustanay and Petropavlovsk with shops for the production of dried milk and whole-milk substitute and to modernize a number of meat-packing plants in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Dzhambul, Kentau, Zhanatas, Saryagach and other cities.

The workers of Kazakhstan's meat and dairy industry are ready to tackle all these tasks and their ranks include both skilled young personnel and honored labor veterans who have had high awards of the motherland conferred on them. They are Hero of Socialist Labor T. Bayskakov, a worker at the Semipalatinsk Meat-Packing Plant; V. Dorosh, butter-maker foreman at the Predgornyy Creamery of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye Dairy Industry Production Association; and many others.

An analysis of the result of the 9 months has shown that there is a number of shortcomings in the sector's work along with certain successes. Weak aspects in the work are the as yet insufficient development of the material-technical base and the incomplete use of intrinsic potential for an increase in the production volume and an improvement in the assortment and quality of products and a saving of material, labor and financial resources.

In greeting the professional holiday, the sector's workers are not only summing up the results of work but also concentrating on eliminating shortcomings and endeavoring to make the maximum contribution to realization of the designs of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PLANNED RISE IN LIVING STANDARDS IN USSR

LD011102 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 1 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Nikolay Vladimirov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- To secure a further rise in the living standard of Soviet people is the main task of the new five-year plan (1981-1985) which was recently endorsed by Soviet parliament.

The country's consumption fund will grow at a rapid pace. Three quarters of the national income of the USSR are devoted from the fund to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of Soviet people including pensions, allowances, and stipends, free education and medical aid. Within the five years the consumption fund will increase by 22 per cent and its share in the national income will reach 78 per cent, 3.8 per cent more than in 1980.

The large-scale social programme of the five-year period covers all aspects of Soviet people's life. It envisages the growth of people's incomes and consumption, and improvement of their housing and living conditions and a rise in educational and cultural levels.

The average pay of industrial and office workers is to grow by 14.5 per cent by 1985 while the remuneration of peasants' work -- [figure indistinct] per cent. Considerable funds are allocated for these purposes from the state budget. In 1985 about 10,000 million roubles will be assigned to raise the workers' and employees' pay.

A rapid rate of development of the industries manufacturing consumer goods is one of the characteristic features of the latest Soviet five-year plan. In the coming five years the volume of production in the light industry is to grow by 19 per cent. The production of goods which are in the highest demand will increase. The manufacture of fabrics will increase by more than 18 per cent and that of knit-wear by 27 per cent.

The steady rise in the living standard of the population in the USSR is based on the stability of the Soviet economy which develops without crises and unemployment. This makes it possible to continuously increase appropriations for raising people's well-being. In 1976-1980, an additional 329,000 million roubles were spent for these purposes compared with the previous five-year period. This tendency will be maintained in the new five-year plan.

ENERGY CONSERVATION CONFERENCE HELD IN ESTONIA

WA301350 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 15 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Riganov article: "To Economize Energy Resources"]

[Text] A conference entitled "The Status and Perspectives for the Economy of Heat, Electric Power, and Fuel at Enterprises of the Cellulose-Paper and Woodworking Industry" was held in Tallinn in the House of Engineers.

Fourteen reports of scientific workers from Leningrad and representatives of leading enterprises of the Svetogorsk and Priozersk cellulose-paper combines, as well as of Estonian enterprises, were heard concerning economy research of energy resouces in the branch.

Leningraders Professor P. Zhuchkov; M. Lotvinov, candidate of technical sciences; and others gave reports and practical recommendations.

Much attention in scientific developments is being given to the problems of economy through energy conservation technology, intensification of drying processes of paper-making machines, combustion of wood bark and waste products, and their use as a fuel.

The conference adopted recommendations for improving production and introducing scientific developments at the branch enterprises.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 NOV - 2 DEC

LD010210/LD020134/LD020536 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 November - 2 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 November

Winter crops sowing has been completed in Samarkandskaya Oblast; grain crops occupy almost 180,000 hectares. Winter crops occupy 760,000 hectares this year in Uzbekistan, and sowing should be complete within the next couple of days. (0300 GMT)

29 November

Checking seed for spring sowing has begun in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Specialists say seed quality is good. This year many of the seeds are a new high-yield varieties of strong wheat developed locally. Next spring varieties such as Tselinograd-21 and Omskaya-9 will occupy around one-third of the total area. (1900 GMT)

30 November

The Kirghiz Ministry of Agriculture chief agronomist said in an interview that the areas sown with corn for grain are constantly growing. This year farmers obtained a record yield of 58 quintals per hectare. Altogether 240,000 tons of corn was harvested, or 24,000 tons more than the previous year. For the first time this year, almost one-third of the area allocated for corn was worked according to the new industrial method, and the results were higher by two quintals per hectare than with the traditional technology. The new technology has helped to preserve the fertility of the soil, to increase the yield and to lower labor requirements. (1430 GMT)

1 December

The plan for plowing fallow has been fulfilled in the country to date according to the Ministry of Agriculture. This autumn the work was carried out in a more organized manner than in previous years. Autumn plowing is very important for raising the fertility of the soil, increasing the amount of moisture, and in the final analysis for increasing yield. As well as this, it allows a reduction in field work during the spring when there is very little time for it. By the end of November over 114 million hectares of fields had been plowed in the country. Farms of Kazakhstan, Belorussia and the Russian Federation have coped most successfully. Machine operators in the southern areas of the Ukraine are now completing the plowing. (1200 GMT)

2 December

Selection workers at Omskaya Oblast have handed over new varieties of grain crops for state tests. Among the most promising of them is the spring wheat Omskaya-17. It has high productivity and is fast ripening, as well as having excellent baking properties. More than 30 varieties of grain crops and other agricultural crops, from the selection of the Omskaka Oblast scientists are now grown in the USSR. (0830 GMT)

Cotton harvesting is continuing in the central Asian republic. To date, Tadzhikistan farmers have procured more than 920,000 tons of raw cotton. This feat is all the more significant since the weather conditions this year were extremely unfavorable for growing cotton. The cool summer, rain and the abrupt drop in temperature in the autumn delayed the development of the plants, the harvest began late. The republic successfully fulfilled its plan and pledges in cotton. Collectives on farms growing grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit and other land husbandry products also worked well. The sowing of soya in Saratovskaya Oblast is constantly increasing. More seeds have been prepared for the next sowing than in the previous years. (1100 GMT)

'STAFF' HITS FARM EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION DELAYS

PM011221 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 2

[A. Popov report: "Special Attention to Equipment Repair; From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Rural workers' efforts are directed toward preparing equipment for next year's fieldwork. The initiative of leading machine operators and engineering and technical workers of the farms and enterprises of the associations for the sale of agricultural equipment of Lithuania and Latvia, the Tatarskaya ASSR and Namanganskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts has been broadly disseminated. About 1 million tractors must be repaired by the beginning of the 1982 fieldwork and by harvesting time 460,000 grain-harvesting combines and a large amount of other equipment must be gotten ready for work.

The increasing technical base of the countryside helps repair workers to cope successfully with this volume of work. The latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture was devoted to questions of timely and qualitative preparation of machines for fieldwork. It was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika).

The pace of machine repair this year is higher than last year. Thus in October 127,000 tractors and 68,000 grain-harvesting combines were made ready, which is respectively 18,000 and 31,000 more than in October 1980. But proper significance is not being attached to this important work everywhere. In Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Turkmenia considerably fewer tractors were repaired in October than by this time last year. The situation is similar in Kirgizia with respect to the repair of combines, too, and in Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan with trucks.

Republic Goskomselkhoztekhnika Deputy Chairmen K.I. Suslov, RSFSR; A.Ye. Karpinskiy, Ukraine; G.A. Ignatyev, Kazakhstan; N.A. Chkoniya, Georgia; and N.S. Bazko, Moldavia noted in their speeches that repair plants and workshops have developed their work extensively. However, its pace could have been considerably higher if there had been a timely supply of the necessary spare parts and other material and technical resources.

These figures were cited for example: In the first 10 months the Altay motor plant dispatched only 3,730 gearboxes for A-01M motors against an annual plan of 13,000 and delivered less than half the annual plan for A-41 motors and crankshafts to the countryside.

The Moscow tractor hydraulic unit plant dispatched only 62 percent of the annual plan for gear-driven pumps and 47.3 percent for distributors during this period. The Uralskiy mechanical plant delivered 15,200 crankshafts for A-01M motors against an annual plan of 37,300.

The Melitopol tractor hydraulic unit plant, the Kharkov tractor motor plant, the Rovno tractor spares plant, the Pavlodar and Chelyabinsk tractor plants, the Tula combine plant and the "Odessapochvomash" production association kept reapir workers short of a considerable quantity of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines. The leaders of these plants and associations, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building as a whole must take decisive measures to accelerate the fulfillment of orders for the countryside.

Directors V.I. Levitskiy of the Lyubertsy hay procurement machinery plant, P.A. Shashkin of the "Sasovkormmash" plant, and K.I. Masalov of the Moscow tractor hydraulic unit plant and other leaders assured the all-union staff that they would take measures to ensure the timely fulfillment of established plans for production and supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of machines, equipment and spare parts.

The session also examined questions connected with wintering livestock.

The session participants rebuked certain USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production enterprises for keeping the countryside short of machines and equipment for stockraising and fodder production. Among the debtors was the "Neris" production association. It undersupplied 200 units for preparing grass meal and 18 sets of equipment for the Kork-15 fodder production units. The "Buryatfermmash" and "Umanfermmash" fodder preparation machinery suppliers also undersupplied the countryside. Not for the first time the staff session criticized the Piryatin specialized experiments plant in Poltavskaya Oblast, which had undersupplied a considerable quantity of manure carriers. The "Yelgavselmash" and "Koveleselmash" plants and others are lagging in the dispatch of spare parts for livestock unit equipment. Just claims have been made against certain enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of Communications.

The conference participants worked out specific measures aimed at eliminating the lag in material and technical supplies to agriculture.

Taking part in the work of the staff were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BREZHNEV GREETS LATVIAN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD021926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The agricultural workers of Latvia have successfully fulfilled the socialist pledges adopted for this year for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has warmly congratulated them on this labor victory.

The greetings message expresses confidence that the working people of the Latvian SSR, relying on the great aid from the state and adopting the achievements of science and front-ranking experience, will use still more actively the reserves for increasing production of the fields and farm units and will lay lasting foundations for next year's harvest, carry out the livestock wintering in an organized manner and achieve new successes in the implementation of the 26th party congress resolutions.

The labor report of the Latvian farmers says that 296,000 tons of grain and 287,000 tons of potatoes have been delivered by the republic's farms to procurement points and processing enterprises. The target for supplies of potatoes and vegetables to towns and industrial centers was overfulfilled.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Yesterday, 1,955 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement points. To date, a total of 1,115,983 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, a figure which constitutes 92.62 percent of the state annual cotton plan. The republic's combines collected 1,599 tons of cotton yesterday. To date, the cotton harvesting machines have collected 73.21 percent of the seasonal plan. Maryyskaya, Ashkhabadskaya, Chardzhouskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts have fulfilled their annual cotton plans at 95.88, 93.72, 91.77 and 89.28 percent respectively. The republic's cottongrowers delivered to the storage centers 620 tons of fine-fiber cotton yesterday. To date, a total of 267,221 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been delivered to the storage centers. The state annual fine-fiber cotton plan has been fulfilled by 107.17 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Dec 81 GF]